FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HAGER MEETS PACT POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION CADRES

LD262313 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1807 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 26 Sep (ADN) -- On Wednesday Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received the heads of the delegations taking part in the fourth international discussions of leading ideological cadres of the Army Main Political Administration of the Warsaw Pact countries. He informed his guests about the achievements of the working people and soliders in the socialist competition in honor of the 35th anniversary of the GDR.

Bearing in mind its historical experiences, the people of the GDR regard it as their internationalist class duty, in view of the dangerously tense situation created by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States and other NATO states, to strengthen socialism in an all around way and to always reliably protect its achievements. Kurt Hager rejected all the FRG revanchist forces' attempts to shake the status quo, resulting from postwar development and to irresponsibly speak of "keeping the German question open." He said: "There is no 'open German question.' Two German states exist: the socialist GDR and the capitalist FRG. Their relations can only be based on the fact -- as the Basic Treaty states -- that each states' independence must be respected in its internal and external affairs."

Kurt Hager paid tribute to the almost 30 years of successful work to reliably secure peace on the part of the Armed Forces allied in the socialist military coalition with the Soviet Union.

The representatives of the heads of the Main Political Administrations for ideological work of the Bulgarian People's Army, the Hungarian People's Army, the National People's Army of the GDR (NVA), the Polish Army, the Armed Forces of the SR of Romania, the Soviet Army and Navy, and the Czechoslovak People's Army took part in the talks.

Colonel General Heinz Kessler, deputy minister for national defense and head of the Main Political Administration of the NVA, was present.

BRIEFS

CEMA GEOLOGICAL SESSION ENDS -- In Gera a session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in the Mineral, Oil, and Gas Industry ended today. The participants based their tasks to be solved on the results of the Moscow CEMA summit meeting. The tasks will form the starting point for the coordinated economic plans of the member-states in the period 1986-1990. Among other things, they aim to extend cooperation in the geological exploration of oil and gas fields. The CEMA commission also discussed worldwide trends in the processing of minerals, oil, and gas. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 21 Sep 84 LD]

INDUSTRIAL ENERGY CONFERENCE HELD -- The 11th International Conference for Industrial Energy Economy on the subject "Rational Use of Energy -- Basic Principle of Socialist Management" was concluded in Berlin on 22 September. The 5-day meeting organized by the Chamber of Technology was attended by 700 delegates and leading state and economic functionaries from the European CEMA countries and Cuba. According to the president of the conference, Horst Jungnickel from the GDR, the conference represented another phase of scientific-technological cooperation of the socialist countries in the field of the rational use of energy. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22-23 Sep 84 p 5 AU]

GDR ENVOY SPEAKS AT STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

AU271435 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] Stockholm (ADN) -- On Tuesday [24 September], Ambassador Dr Guenter Buehring, head of the GDR delegation, termed the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons, as proposed by the Soviet Union and supported by the other socialist states, a genuine confidence-building measure in the spirit of the mandate of the Stockholm conference.

In a speech before the plenum of the 35th delegations to the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, he proved that an agreement in which the USSR, the United States, Great Britain, and France would pledge in writing this renunciation among themselves, as well as vis-a-vis the other states participating in the conference, would be in accord with the criteria of the mandate. This would constitute an extremely important step in the present situation. "The credibility of such a step could be enhanced even further," Ambassador Buehring stated, "if it were linked with the implementation of the proposal for establishing a corridor free of battlefield nuclear weapons in central Europe."

He pointed out that Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, has once more reaffirmed the GDR's support for the above Swedish initiative as well as its readiness to make available its entire territory for such an end.

CSSR DELEGATE ADDRESSES VIENNA MBFR TALKS

LD271847 Prague CTK in English 1813 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Vienna, Sept 27 (CTK) -- The 34th round of talks on troop and arms reduction in central Europe started after a two-month break here today.

Head of the Czechoslovak delegation Ambassador Ludek Handl said that to blame for the tense political atmosphere are the United States and some of its allies in NATO. The socialist countries are convinced that it is necessary to return to the policy of realism, cooperation and strict observance of the principles of equality and equal security, and are in favour of a constructive dialogue. They are determined to lead the Vienna talks out of the deadlock into which they were brought by the West.

The proposals of the socialist countries sum up the positive elements achieved in the talks and take into account the interests of the other side in many aspects. Such are also the proposals of February and June 1983 which make it possible to put an end to the "numbers barrier" built by the West by setting final equal highest permitted numbers of troops on both sides.

Ludek Handl said that so far, however, no constructive reply has come from the West. On the contrary, the Western line in Vienna is characterized by numerous steps back, by extending the sphere of differing opinions, by ignoring the fundamental positions of the East and by endless demands for further unilateral concessions.

CORRECTION: GDR ENVOY'S 13 SEPTEMBER SPEECH

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "GDR Ambassador Addresses Stockholm Conference," published in the 18 September DAILY REPORT, page BB 1, first paragraph, line one:

[Text] Stockholm (ADN) -- The meaning of confidence- and security-building measures... (changing word "meeting" to "meaning")

SOVIET REACTION TO REAGAN UN SPEECH VIEWED

AU271758 Tirana ATA in English 1730 GMT 27 Sep 84

["Despite Endless Rhetorics, the Two Superpowers Continue the Road of Barga ins" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, September 27 (ATA) -- The Kremlin rejected the guarantees afforded by the U.S. President Reagan at the speech he held at the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, on the U.S. desire to reduce the weapons, considering them as completely groundless. As usually the Soviet top officials are striving to make use of every possibility to hurl their accusations against the United States. This is what the Kremlin chieftain Chernenko did. At the [word indistinct] anniversary of the founding of the Soviet writers league he attacked the White House, which according to him, does not really intend to improve the relations with the Kremlin. Using the same language with that of Chernenko, concerning Reagans speech, the TASS agency wrote that it has no signs for any change in the essence of the present U.S. policy.

In spite of the everlasting rhetorics with each other, the two imperialist superpowers the United States and the Soviet Union, have always left the door open for continuous, open and covert contacts. Hence, President Reagan does not consider the verbal attacks of the Kremlin as opposition to his latest call for the improvement of the American-Soviet relations, the news agencies point out. He left the door open for progress, despite the attacks of the Soviet President Constantin Chernenko and those of TASS agency after his speech to the UN General Assembly on Monday, REUTER agency underlined. Both Washington and Moscow seek to create the most favourable situation for the meetings of their high-ranking officials. The American-Soviet rhetorics did not affect Shultz-Gromyko meeting yesterday, which was organised on the eve of Reagan-Gromyko meeting, to be held tomorrow and which has been publicized so much.

GROMYKO UN SPEECH, MBFR TALKS CRITICIZED

AU281027 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Tirana, September 28 (ATA) -- At the speech held at the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, the Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko after reiterating once again the usual proposals of the Soviet social imperialists in the context of the mutual accusations between Washington and Moscow, accused the Reagan administration that it wants to ensure one sided advantages and to establish its domination in the world. Following these accusations Gromyko made haste to declare further on that today more than ever our country is for the preservation of the normal relations with the United States. This statement is not made aimlessly, as both the U.S. diplomacy and the Soviet one in the context of uniterrupted bargains, prepare the favourable terrain for the other meeting to be held between Reagan and Gromyko today, expressing once again the unchanged tendency of Washington and Moscow to preserve intact the channels of communication between them, alongside the fierce rivalry for hegemony and expansion far and wide the world.

The bargains began in the UNO by the officials of the two superpowers were followed in Vienna yesterday, where the 374th round of talks between the representatives of the aggressive NATO bloc and the Warsaw Treaty on the so-called reduction of conventional forces in central Europe began. It is common knowledge that these talks, since they began 11 years ago, yielded no result. This time, too, the representatives of the two blocs manipulated by the two imperialist superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, stubbornly maintained their positions, accusing each other of the lack of desire and obstacle to the development of talks. [sentence as received]

These talks, or these to be held between the representatives of the two superpowers in the UNO and those of Vienna, just as any other kind of talk between the two super big are but demagogic farces to throw dust on eyes of the peoples for allegedly their good desire for the good of the destinies of the peoples of the world. All the slogans and the labels applied to the talks, either of the military equilibrium, detente, reduction of troops and armaments in Europe, the freeze of nuclear weapons, etc, have as their sole aim to conceal the aggressive and warmongering policy and activity of the two superpowers, the frenzied armament and interimperialist bargains.

BETTER DISCIPLINE IN EXPORTS REQUIRED

AU271947 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 13 Sep 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Strict Discipline for a Steady Fulfillment of Export Plans"]

[Excerpts] The eighth month of the current year ended only a few days ago and, in addition to enterprises and branches that have fulfilled and overfulfilled the export plan successfully, there are also enterprises of the energy, industry and mining, light and food, and other industry sectors that have created considerable deficits in this direction. Moreover, in some sectors, such as the chrome sector, no visible improvement is to be observed in the first week of September.

This shows that the appreciation and concern for export questions has not been up to the required level everywhere and that the efforts made and measures adopted have not been fruitful. The party organs and organizations must see to it that the fulfillment of export tasks is better tackled by communists, cadres, and all the working people in the enterprises, district executive committees, and central departments.

The fact that an acute, unsteady export performance was observed during August, too, shows that what lies behind the nonfulfillment of export tasks is a shortcoming in the organization and management of production at the enterprise level, as well as in the respective central departments. While about 35 percent of the planned tasks of the enterprises of the Ministry of Industry and Mining for the month of May were fulfilled in the last 5 days of that month, during the first 10 days in June, the volume of exports was about half that of the last 5 days of that month. The extraction of chrome ore in the last week of June was about 75 percent of the total production during the first 3 weeks of the same month, taken together. The enterprises of the light and food industry system delivered 50 percent of the commodities earmarked for export during the last week of August alone. It is clear that this uneven performance is to a large extent responsible for the difficulties arising in the transportation of export commodities, for the deteriorating condition of export goods, and the fall in foreign currency earnings.

The fulfillment of export tasks is entirely possible. The shortcomings observed are mainly caused by shortcomings in the organization and management of production enterprises, in the coordination of measures with transportation enterprises, and so forth. All the possibilities exist, therefore, that in the remaining months of the current year, which is the year of the great jubilee of the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation and the triumph of the people's revolution, all export tasks may be fulfilled and overfulfilled through working in a spirit of mobilization and strict proletarian discipline.

MLADENOV MEETS COUNTERPARTS IN NEW YORK

AU261704 Sofia BTA in English 1543 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] New York, September 26 (BTA correspondent) -- Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, conferred with Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, federal vice-chancellor and federal minister for foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany. They discussed topical international issues and the work of the 39th U.N. General Assembly session, as well as the state of relations between the two countries. Mr Petur Mladenov touched on the complicated situation in Europe and in the world and stressed the need for changes for the better in international life. He pointed out that the only way to effect such changes is the constructive and effective dialogue, based on the principles of equal rights, parity and equal security.

Mr Petur Mladenov met with Mr Hans van den Broek, minister for foreign affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. In their review of the international situation, the two ministers voiced concern over its dangerous exacerbation and declared themselves for the undertaking of tangible and effective measures by all states towards a change, for halting the arms race and for disarmament. Despite certain differences in the evaluation of the causes for the current situation, they stressed the need to maintain the military and strategic balance between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty and to reduce armaments to the possibly lowest level. The two ministers gave a positive assessment to the state of relations between Bulgaria and Holland and spoke in favour of their further expansion.

Assembly Work Discussed

AU271949 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] New York, September 27 (BTA corr] -- Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, who is attending the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, met in New York with Mr Leopold Gratz, Austria's federal minister of foreign affairs. The two ministers discussed the state of and prospects to the relations between Bulgaria and Austria as well as some topical international issues including the work of the session of the UN General Assembly. The two ministers held in high esteem the two countries' relations and expressed conviction that the starting visit to Bulgaria of the Federal Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz and the talks with the President of the State Council Mr Todor Zhivkov will give fresh impetuses to their extending and deepening.

Mr Petur Mladenov met the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Zambia Mr Lameck Goma. The two ministers sided with the urgent resolving of the Namibian problem, with granting real independence to that country, as well as with doing away with any acts of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, and apartheid. Mr Lameck Goma expressed thanks for the backing rendered by Bulgaria to the national liberation struggle of the peoples in the region of South Africa. The ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Zambia found that the two countries' relations were developing positively thanks to the agreements reached by Mr Todor Zhivkov, the president of the State Council of Bulgaria, and Zambia's President Mr Kenneth Kaunda. They spoke in favour of the further extending and deepening of bilateral relations, especially in the economic sphere. International issues of mutual interest were discussed, including the work of the UN General Assembly session.

UNESCO ORIENTATION TRIGGERS U.S. 'PRESSURE'

AU271320 Sofia BTA in English 1101 GMT 27 Sep 84

["Commitment to the Cause of UNESCO" -- BTA headline; by BTA commentator Todor Stoyanov]

[Text] Sofia, September 27 -- Bulgaria's traditional participation in the sessions of UNESCO has been guided by her position of goodwill and active involvement in its humanitarian program. At the 120th session of the organisation, opened yesterday, she remains committed to this position of hers.

The items on the agenda of the Paris session represent an extension of the organization's noble efforts towards an expanded cultural cooperation among the countries, for an activation of the struggle with illiteracy and helping the growth of developing countries mass media. In their entirety they are an expression of the solicitude for the formation of a cultural reality to the benefit of the great cause of human cohabitation where spiritual values emerge as an essential mainstay of progress for all and of peace for all.

It is this very orientation of UNESCO that has incited the official American cricles against the organisation and has triggered the pressure and blackmail against it. Under the circumstances, to defend the UNESCO line is in essence to oppose the deviation from its humanitarian course and the taking up of another line, alien to its character.

Obviously, the Paris session will have its hard times. And this is inevitable, since Washington is striving to impose such changes in the principled stands of UNESCO which would make it accept what it condemns: the arms race, the protection of states pursuing aggressive and racist policies, the unjust information order which brings the developing countries into subjection to the imperialist companies.

The U.S. ultimatum to the effect that if the change it demands is not effected the U.S. would withdraw from the organisation, is an evidence of some archaic approaches, no longer efficient in our time. In the view of the majority of delegations, the attempts to impose American colonialism in the mass media sphere, as well as the evolution towards militarism, are and will remain unacceptable.

It will be a hard battle to preserve the present humanitarian character of UNESCO. But it must be won for the sake of the cultural cooperation among the nations and of peace, and our delegation will do everything within its power for the achieving of such victory.

SINOWATZ, PRESS VIEW CHANCELLOR'S COMING VISIT

Sinowatz Gives Interview

AU251517 Sofia BTA in English 1637 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Vienna, September 24 (BTA special correspondent) -- On the eve of his visit to Bulgaria, Dr Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor of the Austrian Republic, received a group of Bulgarian journalists and kindly answered their questions.

"Relations between Bulgaria and Austria are excellent. Despite our different political and economic systems, Austro-Bulgarian contacts may serve as a model. The meeting and talks of our heads of state and government, the numerous contacts on various levels in recent years have implicitly reaffirmed the friendly atmosphere in the promotion of our bilateral relations, of our economic and cultural cooperation.

"I would like to emphasise that this spirit is not confined to the contacts between our senior officials alone. The friendly contacts are highly appreciated by both the Austrian and the Bulgarian peoples", Dr Sinowatz said.

Asked about his expectations from the forthcoming Bulgaro-Austrian high level dialogue, he replied, "First, I am glad I shall confer with President Zhivkov. Our meeting will take place at a moment when it is particularly important not to miss a single chance for the exchange of views. Next, I would like to emphasise that even when bilateral relations are very good, there is always room for their further promotion. And, finally, it is in the interest of both Austria and Bulgaria to expand their economic ties and to seek new forms of interaction. All this will be the topic of our talks in Sofia.

Touching on the contribution of Bulgaria and Austria to detente and to the consolidation of peace and security in the conditions of the currently complicated international situation, Dr Sinowatz said, "Stable development is characteristic of our two countries. Despite their onerous fate in European history, Austria and Bulgaria have managed to secure life in peace for their peoples.

We are living through a hard period in international politics. I think it is precisely in such times that smaller countries should maintain their mutual relations, they should promote their cooperation. In this case, Bulgaria and Austria, which, as I have already mentioned are two countries with different political, economic and social systems, set a good example in the efforts twoards strengthening world peace."

Asked to give his opinion on the question of setting up nuclear-free zones in Europe, the federal chancellor said, "Austria has a positive attitude to the establishment of nuclear-free zones. In the view of our country, all states should back this cause. That would be a step forward in the maintenance of the regional and global balance, a concrete step towards disarmament".

In concusion Dr Sinowatz pointed out, "It is necessary that Bulgaria and Austria maintain, high-level contacts over regular periods of time, for instance once in two or three years, which will be quite beneficial for their peoples."

Small Countries 'Set Example'

AU271000 Sofia BTA in English 0719 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 27 (BTA) -- In connection with the visit of Dr Fred Sinowatz, Austria's federal chancellor, who arrives here today, the papers touch on the longstanding tradition of the friendly contacts and fruitful cooperation between the two countries. They emphasise that especially now that the international situation has been exacerbated, two small countries of different socio-economic systems such as Austria and Bulgaria set an example by promoting mutually advantageous contacts in the interest of their peoples and of world peace. "An undoubted factor of paramount importance for the successful and fruitful development of Bulgaro-Austrian relations is the common desire to maintain peace on the planet and to eliminate the danger of a nuclear conflict, writes Panteley Karasimeonov, special envoy of RABOTNICHESKO DELO to Vienna. The press lays an emphasis on the upgrade development of Bulgaro-Austrian contacts in the sphere of commerce and economy. The annual reciprocal trade between the two countries has already exceeded 220 million currency leva, business contacts are maintained in improved and advanced forms. Twenty Bulgarian and Austrian organisations and companies have signed cooperation agreements, including contracts on cooperation at third countries' market's.

SINOWATZ BEGINS VISIT, MEETS WITH LEADERS

Sinowatz Arrives 27 Sep

AU271228 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1200 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] At the invitation of Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Grisha Filipov, Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, arrived in Bulgaria today. He was cordially welcomed at Sofia airport, which was festively decorated with the national banners of the two countries, by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by other officials.

Talks With Zhivkov, Filipov

AU271934 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Dr Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, who arrived in Bulgaria today on an official visit, and the officials accompanying him, laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Solider in Sofia.

The Austrian federal chancellor also visited Boyana and met Comrade Todor Zhivkov. During the friendly talks, issues of mutual interest were discussed. Official talks between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Grisha Filipov and Dr Fred Sinowatz began later. The development of bilateral relations was discussed and positively assessed. The role and position of the summit meetings for expanding and developing these relations were also emphasized. While discussing certain topical problems of the international situation, the two sides expressed concern over the alarming and explosive international situation. The important of the dialogue and of [word indistinct] was emphasized -- a dialogue which must be based on equality, an honest and a just dialogue.

During the talks, which were held in a sincere and friendly atmosphere, the role of the small countries in strengthening world peace and security and for the triumph of the policy of detente was reaffirmed.

Dinner Honors Sinowatz

AU271931 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, gave an official dinner tonight at the Boyana Residence in honor of Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria. the following comrades attended the dinner, which took place in a friendly atmosphere: Grisha Filipov, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stoyanov, and the officials accompanying the Austrian chancellor.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS YIELD RESULTS

Contracts With USSR

AU271428 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] The day of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria was marked at the technological fair in Plovdiv today. A protocol on the talks held and the contracts entered into between Bulgaria and Soviet foreign trade associations was also signed by Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, and by Vadim Shestakov [as heard], deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

Contract With Cuba

AU271944 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] A contract between Bulgarian and Cuban foreign trade organizations on exporting and importing products in 1985 was signed in Plovdiv today. The 170 million leva contract covers the imports and export of metalcutting, transportation and lifting machines, computers, citrus fruits, and others. Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, and Ricardo Cabrisas, Cuban minister of foreign trade attended the signing ceremony.

Builders, Aid to Nigeria

AU280637 Sofia BTA in English 0623 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 28 (BTA) -- The third session of The Bulgaro-Nigerian Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Commission ended yesterday. Nigeria's Minister of Planning Mr Michael Adigun, chairing the Nigerian side of the Commission, was here in connection with the session. As the guest emphasized, and this was also confirmed by Mr Grigor Stoichkov, the chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Commission -- deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of construction and territorial system, this session was very fruitful and would raise bilateral trade and economic relations to a qualitatively new level. Measures were mapped out for developing the cooperation in agriculture and especially in the field of irrigation and building animal farms. Bulgarian assistance will be provided to build in Nigeria repair shops for farming tools as well as ones which will manufacture part of the farming machinery and spare parts.

The possibilities in industry have not been missed. It is about Bulgarian assistance in building enterprises for processing farming raw materials. The presence of Bulgarian builders in Nigeria will be greater. They will take part in the building of the infrastructure of the new capital of Abudja.

Specific measures for developing the cooperation in health care and education were also made.

FILIPOV MEETS WITH SOVIET VISITORS TO SOFIA

Talks With USSR's Kolmogorov

AU271755 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Comrade Grisha Gilipov has received Georgiy Kolmogorov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Standards and head of the Soviet delegation to the 40th International Plovdiv Autumn Technological Fair. They discussed issues pertaining to the development of economic cooperation and possibilities for improving the technical level and quality of the products exchanged in light of the decisions of the Moscow CEMA summit conference.

Meets With Georgian Official

AU271020 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Soliko Khabeishvili, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Georgian SSR Communist Party Central Committee, who is visiting our country.

During the talk, opportunities of expanding cooperation in the fields of industry, agriculture, trade, and other economic branches between the two countries, in conformity with the decisions adopted at the CEMA summit meeting held in Moscow were discussed.

The meeting was attended by Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of production and trade with consumer goods.

CUBAN MINISTERS RECEIVED BY OFFICIALS

Filipov Meets Miret, Cabrisas

AU271232 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1200 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov has received Pedro Miret, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Council of Ministers, and Ricardo Cabrisas, Cuban minister of foreign trade, who are visiting Bulgaria in connection with the 40th jubilee Plovdiv autumn fair. During the talks, issues pertaining to expanding economic and scientific-technological ties between the two countries were discussed. Special attention was devoted to cooperation in the sphere of machine building and electronics. Andrey Lukanov and Eustaquio de los Cuetos, Cuban ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the talks.

Khristov-Cabrisas Trade Talks

AU261846 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, had talks with Ricardo Cabrisas, minister of foreign trade of Cuba, with whom he discussed a number of issues pertaining to trade between the two countries in 1984 and 1985. Emphasis was laid mainly on the delivery of Bulgarian industrial goods, particularly machinebuilding, products, for Cuba.

Valdes Departs 27 September

AU271948 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Ramiro Valdes Mendez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, vice president of the State Council and Council of Ministers, and Cuba's minister of interior, left Bulgaria today. He had paid a working visit to the country at the invitation of Comrade Dimitur Stoyanov. During his visit to Bulgaria, the Cuban guest had talks with Comrades Ognyan Doynov and Andrey Lukanov. He also met the leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs with whom he disucssed issues of mutual interest.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE FRENCH STATE SECRETARY

AU261843 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Comrade Petur Tanchev has received in Sofia Jean Michel Bayelt, French secretary of state for external relations and chairman of the Left Radical Movement Party. [Words indistinct] was expressed to extend the ties between them.

Views on problems of peace and security in Europe were also exchanged. It was emphasized that the BZNS, and the Left Radical Movement in France, will contribute to the efforts of the European democratic public to strengthening the relations of understanding and cooperation between countries with different social systems and to halting the arms race and averting the threat of a nuclear war.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 26 September reports that Andrey Lukanov also met with Jean Michel Bayelt.]

CORRECTION: BURGLARS EXECUTED AFTER CONVICTION

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Burglars Executed After Supreme Court Conviction," published in the 26 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page C 6, second paragraph, line five:

...accompanied by an attempt at murder and the fact... (changing "cruel murder" to "attempt at murder" and deleting [as heard])

REAGAN SPEECH TO UN, 'HYPOCRISY' VIEWED

AU271359 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Sep 84 p 7

[Milan Rusko commentary: "Nothing But Slogans"]

[Text] According to the plans of Ronald Reagan's campaign staff, the President's speech at the 39th session of the UN General Assembly was designed to win for him the votes of additional undecided voters. Yet importance was also attributed to the "effect abroad." After 4 years of the incumbent administration's course of confrontation, Ronald Reagan was dying to create around himself the halo of a statesman, to whom averting the threat of a nuclear war is a matter of great concern. He thus voiced the readiness of the United States to conduct talks with the Soviet Union, because everyone knows that only by way of a constructive and fruitful dialogue between the two great powers is it possible to arrive at decisive results in the sphere of arms limitation.

However, for no one following the development of the international situation is it a secret that it is precisely the United States that is responsible for the failure of a number of important negotiations -- it has left the talks on the Indian Ocean and on banning chemical weapons and, by deploying offensive intermediate-range missiles, has wrecked negotiations on nuclear arms in Europe. It has even refused to ratify agreements which it has already signed, such as SALT II. Moreover, it flagrantly violates commitments arising from agreements that are in force. This concerns strategic ballistic missiles, keeping outer space free of weapons, and so forth. Reagan's words to the effect that the United States has "doubled its efforts" with regard to negotiations therefore smack of cynical mockery ....

The self-praise of American foreign policy also has a peculiar aftertaste. The United States' successes in the Middle East and in Central and Latin America have supposedly contributed to the preservation of peace! In reality -- and thousands of dead victims confirm this -- the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples have had to pay a tragic price for American involvement and its support of Israeli agression. A typical example of Ronald Reagan's unscrupulous hypocricy is shown by the fact that at last year's UN General Assembly session he spoke about the American interest in "fighting terrorism." The U.S. aggression against Grenada 3 months after that appearance on UN premises showed that the White House had raised terrorism to the status of a policy instrument. Another fine illustration of the American "willingness to respect international law" is the planting of mines in Nicaraguan ports, which has been candidly admitted by U.S. official quarters.

On the heels of Reagan's speech, there followed a number of critical comments by participants in the assembly. After all, to claim that progress in dealing with the problems of racism has been achieved in the Republic of South Africa is a mockery of the dozens of dead and hundreds of wounded blacks that have in the past weeks fallen victim to police brutality and racism.

It is remarkable how cold-bloodedly the American side attempts to prove to everyone that they will not expose its tricks. [sentence as published] Vociferously, in a display of Barnum-like boastfulness, it declares its alleged interest in peaceful coexistence; yet at the same time it pursues feverish armament, tramples unscrupulously underfoot the legitimate interests of sovereign states, and would love to "delineate" the whole world as a "sphere of vital American interests" by locating its military bases everywhere.

In contrast to the past, Ronald Reagan's latest speech was not deficient in peace slogans; however, it traditionally lacked sincerity and convincingness.

SLOVAK MINISTER ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AU271412 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Sep 84 p 4

[Article by Frantisek Miseje, member of the Slovak Communist Party's Central Committee and Slovak minister of finance: "For a Further Intensification of the Economy of the Slovak Socialist Republic (SSR); Part of the United Czechoslovak Economy"; uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] The most significant task of the present is to ensure the transition of our national economy to an intensive path of development. The intensification of the economy is the basis of the long-term, strategic line of the CPCZ's economic policy, which is oriented toward high efficiency in production and in the quality of all work. In view of the exacting external and internal economic conditions, it is also the objectively inevitable way to ensure our further economic development.

In the present period, when our attention is concentrated on preparing the program of economic and social development in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, we are assessing a number of issues connected with intensification, and also the effectiveness of paths for ensuring it.

A glance at the development economy of the SSR according to qualitative criteria reveals -- even though it shows prevailing positive aspects -- a whole number of unused possibilities for enhancing efficiency. True, the evaluation of the past period from the viewpoint of today's needs and present criteria can show a different picture than at that time. But in any case, even this kind of analysis of past economic realities and trends is inevitable, especially for a correct orientation of decisions and for activity under new conditions.

Despite several applied measures and certain indications of improvement, CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION and particularly the phase of its realization, continues to remain A PROBLEM AREA. The effects achieved from investments in production development do not correspond everywhere to the size of the means invested and to the intentions of the projects. The rapid dynamics of investments to replace basic assets was not adequately reflected in effective changes in the production structure or in the growth of its quality and profitability. We have a number of instances where the commissioning of new facilities for operation diminished the effectiveness of basic assets and adversely affected the economic situation of enterprises and of whole economic production units. Likewise, in individual branches we have been registering for several years the trend toward decreasing effectiveness of basic assets, where the increments of production and outputs are not proportional to growth in the volume of basic production assets. However, this problem is not tied up with the structure and quality of investments alone; certain other influences are active here, such as a change of production programs, the level of the best possible utilization of material inputs, and so forth.

The results of the current structural reorganization of industrial production could have been far more favorable had one, for instance, mastered with greater success the construction and production in the timber processing industry and in certain production sectors of light industry. The consequences of these and certain other facts were also manifested in a lower export capacity and in the standards of satisfying the domestic market needs for the products of these branches.

The causes of problems in the investment sphere are mostly known: shortcomings in blueprint preparation, long production times, and failure to adhere to planned technical and economic parameters. The reduced effect of investment means is also due to the fact that, in expanding production, there was a failure to utilize possibilities of installing progressive equipment in existing facilities and of reconstructing and modernizing these facilities, instead of resorting to costly, new construction. It is also for this reason that the current structure of basic assets from the viewpoint of the share of the machinery and construction component does not correspond everywhere to the needs of efficient production development.

Investments and technical standards of production are connected with the valorization process, that is THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE RAW AND OTHER MATERIALS AND ENERGY ARE EFFECTIVELY UTILIZED. It is known that the extent of valorization in our country is considerably lower than in several other industrially developed countries.

The problems in investments, in the effectiveness of basic assets, and in the valorization process must be tied to the INADEQUATE UTILIZATION OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT RESULTS. Although it is generally recognized that science and technology are the decisive factors of intensification, of the improvement of technical standards and of the quality of production, their results still correspondent neither to the present needs, nor to the size of input for development. The share of technical development in the effective changes of production technology and the innovation of new products is still particularly low; as the result, the number of products with high technical standards and reliability is not palpably increasing.

Even though one must not underrate the shortcomings in satisfying the needs of the domestic market, the PROBLEMS IN OUR FOREIGN TRADE EXCHANGE are of serious significance for our economy at present. Because of inadequate export capability and, particularly in the recent period, because of the lower valorization of national labor, the equilibrium in relations abroad had to be resolved by limiting imports or raising the volume of material exports. This is a trend that must not become permament; one must exert every effort to change it in the positive sense. Here the SSR's economy has enough unused possibilities, in the branches managed by the SSR government and particularly in those based on the use of our domestic raw-material base.

From the viewpoint of financial-economic criteria for the efficient development of the economy, the application of the principles of economic accountability [khozraschet] is playing a significant role. It must be stated that in the past period the SSR's economy DID NOT SUFFICIENTLY DEVELOP ON ECONOMIC ACCOUNTABILITY PRINCIPLES. In the practice of production organizations, one did not always consistently proceed from the criteria of efficiency and profitability in implementing the tools and elements of the economic mechanism.

It need not be stressed that an unaccountably low level of profitability and an inadequate creation of financial resources in the sphere of economic accountability have negative consequences in several directions. In the first place, they make it more difficult for the organizations themselves to develop further and to fulfill the planned intentions in the field of material incentives. At the same time, the creation of social-financial resources, centralized through the remittance system in state budgets, is hampered, thus decreasing the possibilities of reguarly ensuring plans in economic and social development.

A realistic ensurance of demanding goals in the individual economy branches and in every economic enterprise [subjekt] will make it necessary for us to intensively seek ways and methods and to strive to overcome inertia and inconsistency, particularly in realizing the qualitative tasks, but also the one-sided departmental or enterprise interests that are quite frequently manifested. The fulfillment of development goals in the coming period, when the only alternative will be TO CONSISTENTLY TAKE THE PATH OF INTENSIFICATION, also demands that the specific measures of central bodies, economic production units, and enterprises be adequately adjusted to the intentions of the center in the management and organization of work in individual sectors of activity.

As also follows from the problems and their causes indicated here, changes in approaches are primarily envisaged in the realization of investment plans, in the development of technology, in the valorization process, in economizing, and in other spheres of economic activities.

In view of the present state of the economy and of the necessity of speeding up the intensification process, the realization of future tasks is extremely demanding. It will demand not only a concentrated mobilization of all forces and means, it will also demand that we overcome many incorrect opinions; it will demand changes in the ways of thinking and changes of approaches to the achievement of set goals. The process of intensification and all that is directed toward achieving it enjoys full support in the CPCZ's economic policy and represents the decisive contents of the program of our society's economic and social development.

JAKES ADDRESSES FINANCIAL AKTIV MEETING 27 SEP

LD271703 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Possibilities for increasing the authority of financial control and further improving the quality of its activity were stressed during the 2d day of the deliberations of the state-wide aktiv of financial administration bodies today. Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Julius Hanus, Slovak first deputy premier; and Leopold Ler, minister of finance, took part in the deliberations.

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party's Central Committee and president of the Republic, personally, Comrade Jakes conveyed to the participants in the aktiv appreciation for the financial organs' work to further intensify the Czechoslovak economy, to implement the principles of economies, and to protect social interests. He stressed that the aktiv demonstrates great responsibility to the organs of the financial and banking systems, which is one significant component of the control system and contributes toward strengthening discipline, revealing narrow group interests, and increasing the efficiency and quality of all work. At the conclusion of his address he voiced the conviction that the financial organs will contribute to the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

MSZMP'S ACZEL MEETS OFFICIALS DURING VISIT

Aczel Arrives 25 Sep

LD260407 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Gyorgy Aczel, Politburo member and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee arrived in Czechoslovakia today for a working visit on the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

He was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Jan Fojtik, Presidium candidate member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Husak Receives Aczel

LD262012 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] In Prague today, Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received Gyorgy Aczel, Politburo member and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, who is on a working visit to Czechoslovakia.

In a cordial and comradely talk they assessed the development of relations between the two parties and states in political ideology and culture. They appreciated that these relations, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are developing successfully to the advantage of the people of the two countries. Both sides expressed determination to continue to deepen the ties of friendship and alliance and Czechoslovak-Hungarian cooperation. This is required by the common interests of the two countries for the construction of socialist society, and also for reinforcing unity and closeness of the socialist community states in the joint fight for averting the nuclear threat and for permanent peace and progress in the world.

Talks Held With Bilak, Fojtik

LD262001 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Talks between Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jan Fojtik, Presidium candidate member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Ludovit Pezlar, Presidium member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; with Comrade Gyorgy Aczel were held in the CPCZ Central Committee building today. They briefed each other on the situation in the two countries and exchanged experiences from implementation of the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 12th MSZMP Congress. They noted with satisfaction that the conclusions of the talks between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, in Prague last November are being fulfilled in all aspects by both sides. During the meeting, they discussed possibilities of further development of relations between the two fraternal parties and countries. Special attention was devoted to the experiences and development of cooperation in ideology. They also exchanged views on some questions of the current situation in the world and in the communist workers movement.

Lenart Meets With Aczel

LD271325 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received in Bratislava today Gyorgy Aczel, Politburo member and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. They talked about forms and methods of party work and pointed to the possibilities of further development of cooperation between the two countries in the spheres of industry, agriculture, science, and technology.

STROUGAL RECEIVES AUSTRALIAN TRADE MINISTER

LD252058 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in the Hrzan Palace today Lionel Bowen, deputy premier and foreign trade minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, who is visiting the CSSR. In their talks they expressed the wish and interest in intensifying cooperation between the CSSR and Australia. They also stressed that they would create the necessary prerequisities for a more significant increase in trade between the two countries. They spoke about the world economic situation and said that it was necessary to remove the obstacles which prevent expansion of international trade, and that the progress in this area is an important contribution to creating an atmosphere of mutual trust and deepening the fruitful contacts and friendship between nations.

CHNOUPEK MEETS WITH COUNTERPARTS IN NEW YORK

Talks Held With DPRK Minister

LD252134 Prague CTK in English 1824 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] New York Sept 25 (CTK correspondent) -- Head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met here today with DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam to evaluate bilateral relations after the recent meeting between the top representatives Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia and Kim Il-song of the DPRK.

Speaking about the key questions of the international relations, the two ministers were in agreement that the struggle for the removal of the danger of nuclear war is the most urgent present task, as well as stopping the arms race, weakening the international tension, strengthening of security and developing fruitful cooperation among states.

Talks Held With PRC Minister

LD271111 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the 39th UN General Assembly session and minister of foreign affairs, has met in New York with Wu Xueqian, Chinese minister of foreign affairs.

They assessed the current state and further perspectives of the development of Czechoslovak-Chinese relations in all spheres of joint interest. They also exchanged views on the current international situation and on the problems discussed at the current UN General Assembly session. The ministers advocated development of mutually advantageous cooperation between states, strengthening peace, relaxing tension in the world, and strengthening international security.

BRIEFS

PRC CULTURE DELEGATION DEPARTS -- The delegation of the PRC's Ministry of Culture, led by Deputy Minister Lu Zhixian, visited the CSSR on 16-22 September. During its stay it was received by Milan Klusak, minister of culture of the Czech SR, and by Pavol Koys, first deputy minister of culture of the Slovak SR. The guests visited historical localities and significant cultural monuments in Bohemia and Slovakia. The delegation departed from Prague on Saturday [22 September]. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Sep 84 p 2 AU]

DIE WELT ON POSSIBLE HONECKER VISIT TO ROME

DW280839 Bonn DIE WELT in German 28 Sept 84 p 12

[Excerpt] Rome/Bonn -- Talks that "GDR" Ambassador Hans Voss held a few days ago in Italian Prime Minister Craxi's office have led to speculation that Erich Honecker's first official visit to the West could be to Rome. Yesterday in diplomatic circles, it was said that a visit by the "GDR" State Council chairman could take place relatively soon. Following the East Berlin diplomat's talks in Craxi's office, it was said that the "GDR" attaches great expectations to Honecker's visit to Italy.

REAGAN'S WORLD TRADE REMARKS 'SHEER HYPOCRISY'

DW271329 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Siegbert Gedlich commentary]

[Text] In a speech to the IMF and World Bank annual meetings ending today in Washington, U.S. President Ronald Reagan advocated free world trade and came out against protectionist measures. Reagan declared that his administration is in favor of keeping markets open. Listen to Dr Siegbert Gedlich's remarks:

In the light of most recent developments, Reagan's advocacy of trade liberalization appears to be sheer hypocrisy, especially since the President referred to the fact that he had rejected quotas for steel imports to the United States; it is precisely this decision which is extremely controversial and is not at all seen by the international business world as proof of a free-market stance.

What is the state of affairs really? The large U.S. steel combines which have lost both technical and financial competitiveness filed suit for protection from foreign competitors with the government in Washington. They demanded that the share of foreign steel imports on the American market, which has risen to 25 percent, be reduced to 15 percent by means of import quotas and higher customs duties. The President had to make a decision on this by mid-September, and under normal circumstances he probably would have granted the steel lobby's request.

However, the coming presidential elections put Reagan in a quandary. He needs the votes of the states in which steel is smelted, just as he needs the votes of the predominantly agricultural midwest and south of the United States. American farmers, who sell approximately one-third of their products abroad, are strictly against protectionist import restrictions because they fear retaliatory measures from trading partners. Large-scale steel consumers in the United States are also against forcing the lower priced imports out of the U.S. market.

In this situation President Reagan took a decision which Western media have quite rightly described as a political tight-rope act. He came out against import quotas for steel, but at the same time -- and this is the drawback -- trade representative William Brock was instructed to conclude steel agreements with foreign countries on voluntary export reduction or to even further tighten existing self-restraint agreements. This step has hardly anything to do with maintaining the principles of free trade and voluntarism. The allegedly voluntary self-restraint agreements are always forced on other countries by the U.S. Government by means of massive threats, as was previously seen in the automobile and textiles industries.

Self-restraint agreements which in effect are tantamount to import quotas are at variance with the spirit of free world trade for which Reagan advocated with a forked tongue in his speech to the annual IMF and World Bank meeting. The Japanese Ministry for Foreign Trade and Industry has described the President's steel decision as an act of undisguised protectionism.

U.S. INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM STANCE 'DEMAGOGIC'

DW270549 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 23 Sep 84

[From Inge Uesseler's "Mailbag" program"]

[Text] The first question in today's program deals with international terrorism, and how it is understood in the United States. As is known, claims and facts are two very different things. For this reason, I will pass on to you, Gerd Kurze, the question asked by Hiltrud Meinhardt of Neubrandenburg. She writes: Western politicians repeatedly use strong words to condemn international terrorism, urge its prevention, and promote the struggle against it. Is all this just demagogy?

[Kurze] Demagogy stands for agitation and hate-mongering. That, Mrs Meinhardt, is exactly the right expression to describe the aim pursued, above all, by U.S. politicians today when they speak of the struggle against international terrorism. Let me cite examples of this from this year: On 13 June, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz made a statement to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, one of the houses of the U.S. Congress in Washington. As reported, he said that the United States is determined to take strong action against warlike anti-American terrorism. Civil servants in his department, the State Department, compiled a list of 500 acts of international terrorism in the past year as a justification for this. He said that in 40 percent of these cases, the United States was the direct target. However, no significant incident of this kind was reported from the United States in 1983. Where, then, does anti-American terrorism occur?

When you consider that recently leading U.S. politicians, above all, have made it clear that North American once again considers itself a factor in world law and order and an international gendarme, and that there have been an increasing number of statements on where the so-called vital interests of the United States are, then you can sense that any rebellion against the representatives of these interests, whether in Asia, Africa, or Latin America, will be viewed as a terrorist attack. Thus, Washington's phraseology fits in skillfully with indignation over and condemnation of individual terrorist acts in the seventies, while also showing a lack of understanding of the political background of such acts. By the way, in the opinion of some U.S. congressmen, the bills introduced on [date indistinct] June violate the U.S. Constitution and represent a return to the McCarthy era, that is, to the time of the cold war in foreign affairs when liberals and leftwingers were persecuted -- yes, you could say terrorized -- in the United States.

Still earlier this year, on 3 April, U.S. President Reagan signed Directive No 138, which gives government agencies -- such honorable institutions as the FBI, the espionage, diversionary, and subversive service, CIA; and also parts of the U.S. Armed Forces, such as the Rapid Deployment Force -- the right and order to conduct preventive strikes against countries and people who encroach on U.S. interests. For completeness' sake, I might add that for U.S. domestic purposes a special interdepartmental committee has been established. These are just some of the details behind the speeches on terrorism by American politicians.

In conclusion I would like to add that interference in the other states' affairs, the organization or promotion of militant opposition to a legal government, and covert military operations against a state -- such as in the case of Nicaragua -- are viewed under international law as international terrorism.

SINDERMANN MEETS WITH SPANISH LEADERS, KING

LD251837 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1520 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Madrid, 25 Sep (ADN) -- The GDR People's Chamber delegation led by People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee politburo, which is currently on an official visit to Spain, met for an exchange of views in Madrid today with President of the Spanish Congress of Deputies Gregorio Barba Peces.

On behalf of the Spanish deputies the politician cordially welcomed the guests from the GDR and expressed hope that the visit will contribute to deepening relations between the two nations. Gregorio Barba Peces emphasized that parliamentarians, as elected representatives of the people, have special responsibility to work for the establishment of a stable order of peace. This, too, is a bridge between the two peoples and states who belong to differing social orders. The Spanish people fully share the wish for peace and international security.

Horst Sindermann described the trusting contact between the parliaments as essential for overall relations between the GDR and the kingdom of Spain [as heard]. It is necessary to seek dialogue particularly in this time of tension. Political dialogue between the parliaments must take account of the needs and wishes of the people, which are clearly directed toward peace and cooperation. There can be no better result from this visit, Horst Sindermann emphasized, than to bring back to the people of the GDR the certainty that the wish for cooperation in equality for mutual benefit is equally strong in Spain.

The president of the Spanish Congress of Deputies accepted with thanks an invitation for a delegation of parliamentarians to visit the GDR.

During the morning of their second day, the People's Chamber delegation acquainted themselves with the works of famous Spanish masters in the Prado Museum and then viewed Picasso's famous antiwar painting "Guernica."

[East Berlin ADN International Service in German on 26 Sep adds that Horst Sindermann was granted an audience with King Juan Carlos I and that he conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker]

Talks With Deputy Premier

LD272142 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann and Spanish Deputy Prime Minister Alfonso Guerra agreed in Madrid today that good opportunities exist for the expansion of economic, cultural, and parliamentary relations between the two countries. In international questions there were many corresponding or approximating views. This was shown, Alfonso Guerras said, for example at the Madrid meeting, where both countries played a positive role. The approach of the GDR state leadership testifies to feelings of responsibility toward history and toward the problems of today's world. Small- and medium-sized countries can, in the present situations, play an important part in limiting the damage done.

ACZEL RETURNS FROM VISIT TO CSSR 27 SEPTEMBER

LD272152 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 27 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, visited Czechoslovakia September 25-27 on the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

President Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CCP CC, met Gyorgy Aczel.

In Prague Gyorgy Aczel conducted talks with Vasil Bilak, member of the CCP CC Presidium and secretary of the CC, Jan Tojtik, alternate member of the CCP CC Presidium and secretary of the CC, and Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Slovak Communist Party Presidium and secretary of the CCP CC. Sides exchanged briefs on the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th Congress of the HSWP and the 16th Congress of the CCP and topical tasks in socialist construction. Sides discussed timely world affairs, the state of and opportunities for the many-sided development of the ideological cooperation of the two parties and bilateral cultural, research and educational relations. It was noted that thanks to the consistently pursued Leninian nationality policy of the two countries, national minorities of both countries are constructively contributing to the internationalist cooperation of the two neighbouring socialist countries.

In Bratislava Gyorgy Aczel met Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the Slovakian Communist Party Central Committee. In a cordial and comradely meeting sides called for strengthening bilateral cooperation and devoted special attention to discussing Hungarian-Slovakian relations.

Gyorgy Aczel returned to Budapest Thursday afternoon.

COMMISSION DISCUSSES CSSR BORDER DEVELOPMENT

LD272241 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 27 (MTI) -- The 16th session of the Area Development Standing Working Commission of the Hungarian-Czechoslovak Economic and Technical-Scientific Committee concluded by the signing of a protocol in Sopron Thursday.

The four-day session discussed and approved a report on the economic and environment development of border regions and it was stated that border areas have developed as scheduled. Reports on long-term area development were approved and the attention of councils in border regions were drawn to explore cooperation fields in the course of the elaboration of area development plans for 1986-1990. It was decided that the relations of certain regions will be annually evaluated, and the Komarom County Council and the Komarno District National Committee were asked to do the first evaluation in 1985.

In the course of surveying the development plans it was stated that cooperation in planning and coordination has recently become regular and more concrete. The working commission has authorized the temporary working group, coordinating the plans of neighbouring towns, to discuss environmental issues.

GDR PLANNING OFFICIAL SCHUERER ARRIVES 27 SEP

LD272147 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 27 (MTI) -- Gerhard Schuerer, deputy prime minister and State Planning Commission chairman of the German Democratic Republic, arrived in Budapest Thursday on the invitation of Deputy Prime Minister and National Planning Office President Lajos Faluvegi. The two politicians are to discuss coordination of the national economic plans of the two countries for 1986-90.

MEHES MEETS FRG TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD271708 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Lajos Mehes has received an FRG trade union delegation. The general secretary of the National Council of Trade Unions conducted a discussion with representatives of the West German metal industry workers, including Hans Mayr, trade union branch president. The FRG trade union leaders gave a briefing about the activity they are conducting to reduce unemployment and working hours.

ANGOLAN PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES 18 SEPTEMBER

LD182135 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 18 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Central Control Commission of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers' Party (MPLA-PT), headed by Antonio Jacinto do Amaral Martins; vice-chairman of the Central Control Commission and member of the Central Committee, arrived in Budapest Tuesday on the invitation of the Central Control Commission of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. During the negotiating parties of the HSWP Central Control Commission and the MPLA-PT Central Control Commission held a session. Imre Somogyi, secretary of the HSWP Central Control Commission, and Antonio Jacinto do Amaral Martins, vice-chairman of the MPLA-PT Central Control Commission; gave briefs on the state of their parties and the work of commissions respectively.

Szuros Receives Delegation

LD211649 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has received a delegation from Angola. The delegation of the MPLA-Labor Party is led by the deputy chairman of the Central Control Committee. At the meeting the two sides discussed the development of interparty relations.

KADAR, OTHERS RECEIVE NEW AMBASSADOR TO DPRK

LD192022 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 19 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Istvan Sarlos, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, has received Janos Taraba, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary accredited to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who is soon to leave for his post.

BAKA ON ENTERPRISE, SELF-MANAGEMENT LAWS

AU271358 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 25 Sep 84 pp 1-2

[Interview with Professor Wladyslaw Baka, member of the Government Presidium and plenipotentiary for economic reform, by Ryszard Bilski: "The Laws Have Proved Themselves"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Bilski] Precisely 3 years ago the Sejm passed the laws on enterprises and self-management. What have been the results of these laws, which are said to be the foundations of the economic reform, in the past 3 years?

[Baka] I remember very well the day on which these laws were passed. The Sejm, the plants, the offices, and people in the street were most enthusiastic about these laws, but they also wondered whether the proposed solutions were not too radical and bad for the economy and central planning. Some people even thought that those laws were simply extorted from the Sejm and that the government would back out from the reform commitments at the first possible opportunity.

The past 3 years have made a hash of these fears and forecasts and have demonstrated that the laws in question are not a temporary measure or a concession to the opposition. They are the beginning of the process of renewal.

We can now state with every certainty that these laws have proved themselves and have become a genuine basis for new economic activities.

[Bilski] Are enterprises able to profit by their independence? Some people say that this independence is damaging to social interests.

[Baka] The research carried out by our bureau and various other units, including Lodz University, shows that on the whole enterprises correctly apply the principle of independence and that their attitude toward it is becoming increasingly mature. This may be surprising to some people, but the fact is that enterprises are showing great energy in making plans. Never before have they drawn up so many plans, although no directives have been issued that they should. They have drawn them not because they like drawing plans, but because good plans are necessary for rationalizing economic management.

There is no doubt that the independence of enterprises has been an important factor in neutralizing the results of the crisis and, especially, of restrictions on materials imported from hard currency areas. Enterprises have been left to their own devices. They can no longer intervene by phoning Warsaw. Ministries can no longer help them. They have to fend for themselves and solve their problems by their own efforts. The laws in question have enabled them to do so legally. When we say today that our production is only 2-3 percent below the 1979 level, we should realize that this is so with the level of our imported supplies cut down by about 40 percent. No one ever assumed that our economy would be capable of such a profound transformation, which would been impossible without the economic reform.

[Bilski] It is no secret that the performance of many enterprises is ineffective, but somehow they manage not to go bankrupt. Could it be that the principle of self-financing is helping them in this respect?

[Baka] Last year the bank forced several hundred enterprises to develop and implement programs for improving their economic management. Some enterprises even had to be liquidated, but so far we have had no case of bankruptcy carried out in line with the rules of the law in question. This is not because every enterprise is effective, but because the social atmosphere is still not ripe enough for us to go for such radical solutions.

[Bilski] Comrade Minister, you are no doubt familiar with the charge that our economic reform is adapted to the organization of 19th century industry...which was scattered and poorly developed.

[Baka] This is nonsense. Legal regulations and systems-type solutions have created conditions for development of the most varied forms of organization -- from small, independent individual enterprises to large groups of enterprises possessing highly concentrated and centralized powers. All this depends on technical and economic conditions and on problems that have to be solved.

We reject every kind of organizational uniformity. We reject the idea that the large economic organization should be universally adopted, or that small-scale production is a panacea for everything.

[Bilski] Let us start from the beginning, from the fact that 3 years have passed since the two laws were adopted. Comrade Minister, do you see any need to introduce some changes into these laws? If so, what changes?

[Baka] Life has reaffirmed the correctness of general solutions provided by these laws, but, of course, nothing is perfect and not every contingency can be foreseen. The development of social processes creates new situations and needs. Nevertheless, it would be too early to speak now about amendments to these laws.

What is most important now is to more effectively exploit opportunities presented by the legal system of the economic reform.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES PRESIDIUM ON WARSAW

AU270955 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 25 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] PAP -- Speaking at a meeting of the Government Presidium in Warsaw City Hall on 24 September, Premier and Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed the great political importance of the problems that were examined, this importance stemming from the status of the capital and its position in the country.

Field sessions of the Government Presidium are already a tradition, he said. Through these the government wishes to emphasize the importance of a given region, as well as the acute nature of the problems requiring solution. The above formula results in a more open and businesslike nature of the sessions; representatives of cities and regions whose affairs are examined at the sessions take part in them, and members of the government are able to acquiant themselves with the most important problems on the spot, which they do by visiting many economically important investment projects. It is much easier to see many problems from close up, he said.

One has to speak rationally, honestly, and substantially about the affairs of Warsaw, W. Jaruzelski said, but it is difficult not to speak with emotion and feeling. Every one of us, every Pole, carries these feelings inside him. The frosty January day in 1945, the parade through the streets of the dead city, still evoke memories. It is difficult to free oneself from these reminiscences.

Yet they permit a fuller assessment of the immensity of the achievements made during the past 40 years. These achievements must also be compared with the postwar picture of Warsaw and with the great period of rebuilding, which brought about the present shape of the capital. It is even difficult to call it rebuilding; in fact, it was the building of a new city, its rebirth. A great industrial, scientific, and cultural center arose on a scale never known before.

Warsaw is the capital. The whole country understands this well and appreciates the needs stemming from this. But at the same time one cannot treat these needs separately from the entire country's needs. There is only one Warsaw, but there is also only one Poland. That is why we must approach these needs not on the basis of cheap promises, but on the basis of a thorough analysis of possibilities and of the resulting convictions as to what can and must be done in order to assure the capital further development.

The whole country knew the slogan "The entire nation is building its capital" after the liberation, but at the same time there was also talk of a "Warsaw tempo." This meant that Warsaw was not waiting, but was setting an example of pioneering activity, especially as far as construction was concerned. Today, too, one must answer the question: What can Warsaw, its inhabitants, and the authorities do with their own strength, and at the same time what can the state and society do for the capital? Only the coordination of these activities can bring the expected results.

In Warsaw itself, the premier said, there are still many reserves and possibilities. Here he referred to the ideas and conclusions voiced during the talks. Speaking about the need to publicize robotization and automation throughout all of industry and not only in Warsaw industry, W. Jaruzelski stressed that Warsaw should set an example in this field as a powerful scientific research center. Next, he referred to the need to raise productivity and efficiency, especially on Warsaw construction sites, and said that delays in preparing terrain and manpower shortages are unjustifiable. Neither is the long period of time it takes to erect housing accommodation acceptable. Renovation and modernization of existing structures are a very considerable reserve in overcoming the housing difficulties in the capital, the premier said.

In this context, W. Jaruzelski indicated the need to carry out another review of the premises occupied by various offices in the capital. Every square meter is important when there is such a housing shortage. One must also act energetically for the sake of putting unfinished premises into use. The costs of maintaining these premises are sometimes higher than the costs of completing their construction.

It has been rightly said during the discussion, the premier said, that the life of the capital does not merely mean satisfying its inhabitants' basic material needs. In order for people to live better and easier, it is necessary to firmly remove all evil, which does not avoid Warsaw. The capital presents a picture of the whole of Poland; that is why it should be the special ambition of its authorites and citizens to maintain cleanliness and combat all forms of crime, social pathology, and sluggishness.

Regardless of the actions of the city authorities and inhabitants, this is an area of decisions and tasks which have to be made and set at the central level, W. Jaruzelski said. However, they must be coordinated with the entire country's development plan for the years 1986-90, and must take into account the existing possibilities and conditions. The appropriate ministries must bear these problems in mind during their activity to a greater extent than ever before.

Today's restrictions do not mean that we should not think about the future, the premier said. Already today we should boldly form visions of development, conduct the appropriate research, and define future plans.

Finally, the premier recalled that Warsaw draws its great romanticism from struggle, from good Warsaw work, from the Warsaw tempo. One can be proud of this. Such projects as the subway, just as was the case with the East-West axis and the Old City years ago, should be a focus of ambition, especially for the young generation which, as one of the first stages in its life, should lay its own "brick" in the capital's development.

W. Jaruzelski wished the city authorities, social organizations, and all inhabitants best wishes for success during work for the development of Warsaw.

COMMUNIQUE ON CSSR TU DELEGATION VISIT

AU251513 Prague PRACE in Czech 22 Sep 84 p 1

["Communique on the Visit of the Official Delegation of the Central Trade Union Council to the PPR: 'To Enhance the Effort, to Achieve Action Unity'"]

[Text An official, friendly visit to the PPR was carried out on 16-20 September 1984 at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, by a delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions [URO], led by Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and URO chairman. The URO delegation conducted negotiations with the representatives of the PZPR and of the trade union movement of the PPR.

During his stay in the PPR, K. Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and URO chairman, was received by Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary. The URO delegation conducted talks with Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Albin Siwak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member; and Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Council of Ministers deputy chairman.

The URO representatives met and talked to the officials of all national trade union bodies and organizations. In addition, the URO delegation met the party and trade union aktiv of Warsaw and participated in a discussion in the education center for trade union cadres. Within the framework of its program, the delegation visited Szczecin and Lublin Voivodships, where it conducted negotiations with the PZPR's voivodship committees and with the representatives of voivodship trade union commissions, and talked to the working people in a number of Szczecin and Lublin plants.

The URO laid a wreath at the memorial to the victims of fascism in the former concentrati concentration camp of Majdanek.

The URO delegation's visit to the PPR was concluded with a press conference.

The talks with party and trade union representatives of the PRR and meetings with the party and trade union aktiv of enterprises and organizations, as well as meetings with with workers and other working people were all characterized by a frank, comradely exchange of opinions, mutual understanding, and sincere friendship. During the meetings, the representatives of Czechoslovak trade unions supplied information about the topical tasks and activity of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement (ROH)], which follow from the conclusions adopted by the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 10th All-Trade Union Congress.

The Polish comrades briefed the Czechoslovak delegation in detail on the topical issues of building the new trade union movement and its current political and organizational standards, as well as on the further prospects of its development. The Czechoslovak side expressed resolute support for building the united trade unions on socialist principles.

It was stated that the further development of mutual relations between the ROH and the Polish trade unions in the spirit of traditional, fraternal relations between the people of the CSSR and the PPR, as well as the development of contacts with the trade unions of other socialist countries in specific forms of class-trade union cooperation, corresponds to the interests of working people in both countries. The development of direct contacts between trade unions and organizations of sister regions was also emphasized.

In keeping with the growing needs of economic and social development the trade unions of the CSSR and of the PPR consider it decisive to orient their attention toward supporting the working people's all-round initiative in fulfilling the tasks of developing the national economy.

The Polish side expressed high appreciation for the cooperation, moral support, and assistance granted it by the Czechoslovak trade unions during the period of critical developments in Poland.

The recreational exchange of 15,000 Czechoslovak and Polish children in Pioneer camps in 1984, as well as the gift of Czechoslovak trade unions -- the unilateral acceptance of a further 10,000 Polish children for summer recreation in Czechoslovakia -- was also very positively appraised.

Both sides expressed deep concern over the growing danger to world peace as a consequence of the adventurous, aggressive policy of the reactionary imperialist forces, headed by the Reagan administration. They sharply condemned the militarist and revanchist endeavors of the reactionary FRG circles, as well as the meddling of the United States and other NATO countries in the affairs of the Polish people.

The representatives of the ROH and of Polish trade unions expressed full support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries. They stressed that the fight for peace, disarmament, and detente is part and parcel of the activity of trade unions, which can play a significant role in this issue. In this connection they again support the proposals contained in the documents adopted by the representatives of trade union centers of the socialist countries in Berlin in September 1983, and in Prague in January 1984. Both sides fully support the convening of the Fifth European Trade Union Conference and are prepared to take an active part in it.

The two sides expressed deep alarm over the critical situation in the Middle East, South Africa, Central America, the Caribbean, and in other hotbeds of tension which are being fanned by imperialism; and they affirmed their solidarity with the fight of revolutionary, patriotic, democratic, and all other progressive forces in the world.

The representatives of Czechoslovak and Polish trade unions agreed on the inevitability of enhancing the effort to achieve action unity in the progressive international trade union movement. In this connection they expressed full support for the conclusions adopted by the 10th World Trade Union Congress, and the resolve to continue deepening cooperation with all progressive trade union organizations in the world.

Specific measures were agreed on, which are aimed at further developing cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Polish trade unions at both the central body and trade union level.

The delegations are convinced that the results of their negotiations represent a significant contribution to the further multilateral development of friendship and cooperation between the working people of the CSSR and the PPR, and between their trade union organizations.

OLSZOWSKI MEETS FRG'S GENSCHER, SWEDEN'S BODSTROM

LD280659 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski, who is in New York at the 39th UN General Assembly session, has met Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Both ministers stressed the importance of political dialogue for bilateral relations as well as the general European situation, and also the consequence of development of economic and industrial cooperation.

Minister Olszowski also met the head of Swedish diplomacy, Lennart Bodstrom. Matters concerning bilateral relations, as well as some international issues, including the significance of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe for improving the political situation on the European Continent, were discussed.

PZPR'S KALKUS ATTENDS POZNAN MILITIA MEETING

LD270932 Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] A further deepening of the ties linking the Citizens' Militia and the security service with the community -- such is the subject of the open plenary session of the party works committee at the Poznan Voivodship Internal Affairs Office, now in progress at the Citizens Militia House of Culture. It is attended by Stanislaw Kalkus, member of the Central Committee Politburo, and Grzegorz Romanowski, secretary of the voivodship committee. Workers from the Cegielski and Wiepofama factories have also been invited, as well as the party organization secretaries and the youth organization chairmen from several Poznan enterprises.

An introductory report was read by First Secretary of the Militia Works Committee, Colonel Bronislaw Rakowski. He drew attention to three basic directions of action by party bodies: the striving toward a systematic raising of the professional and political qualifications of functionaries, while at the same time stressing the need for a high level of culture during the execution of professional tasks; (?aspects) of the social work of functionaries in various milieux; and actions aimed at familiarizing the community with the problems of the Internal Affairs Ministry [words indistinct] The debates continue.

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT-EPISCOPATE SESSION -- On 17 September the successive session of the joint Commission of the Representatives of the Government and the Episcopate was held. The commission discussed the progress made in the stabilization of the social and moral situation in Poland as well as in the process of national accord. Discussion continued on the legal basis for the permament normalization of relations between the state and church in Poland. The position was confirmed that pilgrimages should have a religious-penitential nature. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Sep 84 p 2 AU]

GIGEA AT IMF-IBRD SESSION; SPEAKS AT PLENUM

AU271559 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1530 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Washington AGERPRES 27/9/1984 -- Speaking in the plenum of the annual General Assembly of the IMF and IBRD [International Bank for Reconstruction and Development], Romanian chief delegate Petre Gigea, minister of finance, presented the progress marked in 1983 and in the first eight months of this year in Romania's economic and social development as well as the main directions of the plan for 1985. He emphasized the efforts being deployed by all Romanian people for the fulfilment of the tasks set in all domains of activity, and stressed in particular the results scored in the foreign trade activity, which allowed for a substantive diminution of the foreign debt.

The speaker presented the conception of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu about the settlement of the serious situation brought about in the world by the deepening of the gap between the industrialized countries and the developing ones, by the tremendous debts amassed by the latter, by the excessively high interest rates, phenomena which tangibly thwart the developing states' efforts for economic rehabilitation. In that context, the need was stressed for real, constructive negotiations for the settlement of these very complex issues, that a global durable settlement of a new type of the issue of the developing countries' foreign debt was necessary.

It was stressed that Romania considered that the sound settlement of the world economic issues could not be done without the building of a new economic order and without a proper reform of the international monetary system.

Delegation Conducts Talks

AU271600 Bucharest AGREPRES in English 1533 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Washington AGERPRES 27/9/1984 -- The Romanian delegation participating in the IMF-IBRD annual session had working meetings and contacts with ministers of finance, presidents and executives of banks who attended the session, from People's China, Yugoslavia, the Philippines, Gabon, Britain, Japan, Brazil, Argentina and other countries as well as with executives of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Talks were also conducted at the U.S. State Department and the Export-Import Bank of the United States.

MANESCU CONTINUES MEETINGS WITH U.S. OFFICIALS

AU271911 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Washington AGERPRES 27/9/1984 -- Continuing his visit in the U.S., Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council of Romania, had interviews with members of the U.S. executive, with political and economic personalities of that country.

During talks at the Congress, Sam Gibbons, chairman of the Subcommittee on Commerce of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, assessed highly Romania's policy and actions for the building of a powerful national economy and highlighted President Nicolae Ceausescu's role and essential contribution to the multilateral development of the Romanian economy which offered big potentialities for the expansion and diversification of the Romanian-U.S. relations of economic cooperation.

Both parties stressed that the granting by the U.S. of the most-favoured-nation clause to Romania on long term was of outstanding importance for boosting the commercial exchanges, the development of the economic relations between the two countries, and it was agreed that further efforts be made for that.

During the meeting at the U.S. State Department with Kenneth Dam, acting secretary of state [title as received], a wide exchange of views was made on the current stage and prospects of the Romanian-U.S. relations. It was highlighted that real possibilities were at hand for a substantive increase of the Romanian-U.S. trade exchanges and ventures of cooperation, both between the two countries and in third markets. Special heed was paid to the questions of cooperation in industrial production and peak technologies and both parties' wish was stressed to work for seeking out possibilities of intensifying that cooperation.

The talks conducted with Richard Lesher, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, highlighted the interest evinced by the U.S. commercial quarters in a better acquaintance with the achievements of the Romanian economy, with the potential of cooperation and commercial exchanges. The need was stressed for firmer action to be taken on this line, including intensified activities of the Romanian-American Economic Council. Likewise, a meeting with Jack Spitzer, honorary president of the B'nai B'rith, took place.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

AU271811 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1727 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Geneva AGERPRES 27/9/1984 -- During the debates on decolonization at the 72nd Conference of the Interparliamentary Union in Geneva, Romania's stance was reiterated on the abolition once and for all of the last vestiges of colonialism and of any forms of neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. Showing that Romania attached special importance to the cessation of Namibia's illegal occupation by the South-African regime, the Romanian representative stressed that his country gave multilateral assistance to the Namibian people led by the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization]. Stress was laid on the importance of the meetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Sam Nujoma, SWAPO president, during which the solidarity of the Romanian people with the Namibian people's fight for the attainment of its aspirations after self-reliant development, progress and welfare. [sentence as received] Emphasis was placed on the need for and undelayed application of the UN resolutions on Namibia.

During the debates on the quality of rights between men and women, the Romanian delegation outlined the economic and social changes wrought in Romania which provided conditions for a full equality between men and women, for the women's growing role in the country's socio-political and economic life.

The Romanian delegation pointed out that Romanian women took an active part in the national peace and disarmament movement and placed emphasis on the activity carried out by Acad. Elena Ceausescu D. Sc, first deputy prime minister, at head of the national committee "Scientists and Peace".

The Romanian delegation also underscored the responsibility of parliamentarians in each state in the adoption of measures for the eradication of inequalities and discriminations against women and underlined that parliaments should support the preparation and good unfolding of the 1985 world conference on the UN Decade for Women.

CEAUSESCU MEETS BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS SPEAKER

AU271921 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/9/1984 -- The good relations of collaboration between Romania and Great Britain were highlighted during the interview of President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania with visiting Bernard Weatherill, speaker of the House of Commons of Great Britain, on September 27, at Predeal. The guest thanked warmly for the opportunity to meet President Nicolae Ceausescu and was highly appreciative of the results scored by Romania in industry, agriculture and other fields of activity.

The speaker of the House of Commons recalled the outstanding importance of the state visit paid by President Nicolae Ceausescu on [as received] together with Elena Ceausescu to Great Britain. Highlighted was the role of parliaments, of the parliamentary groups of friendship, in the consolidation of the links between the two countries, in the intensification of the mutually advantageous collaboration both on a bilateral plane and in international life.

President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the broad possibilities at hand for the intensification of the bilateral Romanian-British relations, especially for the amplification of the economic, industrial and technological cooperation to the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of peace and cooperation in the world.

Approached were also aspects of the world political life. In that frame, the Romanian head of state highlighted the importance of intensifying efforts for the resumption of the course toward detente, for halting the arms race and for disarmament, nuclear in particular. The importance was highlighted of the strengthening of confidence among peoples, the cutting down of military expenditures and the employment of the respective funds for development, for the economic and social progress of all nations.

Romania's president stressed the need for everything possible to be done for halting the emplacement in Europe of the U.S. medium-range missiles and the counter-measures announced by the Soviet Union, for the resumption of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in view of an agreement on the elimination of the medium-range missiles from Europe and then of all nuclear weapons.

Emphasis was placed in the context on the contributions the parliaments could make and had to make to the improvement of the world political climate, to the promotion of collaboration and detente, to the rallying of the peoples' efforts in the struggle for disarmament, for peace, for the settlement of the economic and financial issues facing mankind today, especially for the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new world economic order.

The interview, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania. Philip McKearney, Great Britain's ambassador in Bucharest, was present.

CEAUSESCU SENDS MESSAGE TO MACHEL ON ANNIVERSARY

AU271530 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] To Comrade Samora Moises Machel, field marshal of the Republic, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party [Frelimo], and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Maputo:

On the 20th anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle for national liberation under the leadership of Frelimo, I extend warm congratulations and best wishes to you, the Frelimo Party, and all the friendly Mozambican people, on behalf of the RCP, the Romanian people, and myself personally.

I take this opportunity to recall the ties of close friendship, solidarity, and cooperation established between our parties and peoples in the years of the heroic liberation struggle waged by the Mozambican people.

I am convinced that, by working in the spirit ot talks and agreements jointly reached, the cooperation between our parties and countries will increasingly develop, to the mutual benefit of the Romanian and Mozambican peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, security, and understanding throughout the world.

I wish you much personal health and happiness and the friendly Moazmbican people success in building the new society and in defending and strengthening their national independence as well as peace, progress, and prosperity.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

BANQUET HELD FOR PRC EMBASSY STAFF IN BUCHAREST

AU271915 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1849 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/9/1984 -- On the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China, the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association gave a banquet in honour of the members of China's Embassy in Bucharest, on Thursday, September 27. Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, Ioan Avram, deputy prime minister, executives of ministries and other Romanian officials attended.

BRIEFS

ENVOYS MEET LEADERS -- Bucharest AGERPRES 27/9/1984 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received, on September 27, in Predeal resort, 'Abd al-Hamid al-Zintani, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Bucharest, on a farewell call at the end of his mission to Romania. On the occasion, a talk was conducted which proceeded in cordial atmosphere. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1734 GMT 27 Sep 84 AU] On September 27, Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu received Jaime Castro-Mendivil, ambassador of the Republic of Peru in Bucharest, who paid a presentation call. The talk held on the occasion, passed in a cordial atmosphere. [Excerpt] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 27 Sep 84 AU]

WHEAT HARVEST UP; KG PER HECTARE 'EXCEPTIONAL'

LD260534 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1028 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Summary] Belgrade, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- A total of 5,606,000 metric tons of wheat have been harvested this year. This is the final figure announced today by the Federal Institute of Statistics. The yield is 82,000 metric tons more than last year's, and only came, -- in 1976, -- has more wheat been harvested from our fields (5,979,000 tons). However, the yield per hectare this year has been exceptional: 3,850 kg per hectare, and as much as 5,330 kg per hectare on the fields in social ownership. The result is that the record average yield per hectare of 3,490 kg attained in 1977 has been surpassed by far.

SUKRIJA ARRIVES IN ROME FOR TALKS WITH PCI

LD271709 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1604 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Rome, September 27 (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, president of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee, arrived here todya (Thursday) for a three-day visit to the Italian Communist Party (PCI) at the invitation of its secretary-general, Alessandro Natta.

Noticeable here is the attention with which talks between Sukrija and Natta are being expected. In this, the popular daily PAESE SERA writes in a short commentary, the fact is being underlined that the new leader of the Italian Communists is opening his international activity just with a meeting with the president of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee. PAESE SERA also draws attention to the significance of the fact that the new leader of the Italian Communist Party is "making his first steps just among the non-aligned."

ECOSOC CALLS FOR IMPROVED EC-YUGOSLAV RELATIONS

LD272157 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1751 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Brussels, Sept 27 (TANJUG) -- The Economic and Social Committee (Ecosov) of the European Communities today called for expanding cooperation between the grouping and Yugoslavia. The committee insisted on giving Yugoslav exports greater access to community markets. It proposed raising community ceilings and quotas for Yugoslav products, especially those whose price and quality would make them competitive on EC markets.

This influential body, which comprises representatives of major industrial associations, trade unions and state institutions, put forward a number of measures to deepen economic cooperation between the community and Yugoslavia. The committee's concrete proposals included giving Yugoslavia additional European Investment Bank credits to improve Yugoslav road and rail links with EC members Greece and Italy.

The Committee said the grouping's enlargement with Spain's and Portugal's entry should in no way harm Yugoslavia's position as partner in bilateral cooperation. This is of great significance since Greece's entry into the community in 1981 cost Yugoslavia dearly. The committee's suggestions will be submitted to community foreign ministers, the European Commission and other competent institutions in the grouping. The document was adopted unanimously.

DIZDAREVIC HOLDS TALKS WITH COUNTERPARTS IN NY

AU271810 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Sep 84 p 6

[Text] United Nations, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, had several meetings with colleagues from other countries. Yesterday, he had talks with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs; R.N. Mirdha, Indian minister of state for external affairs; Yeoryios Itakovou, Cyprus minister of foreign affairs, and with Stefan Olszowski, Polish minister of foreign affairs. During the meeting with Genscher, views were exchanged on East-West relations and on the situation in Europe. With his colleagues from India and Cyprus, Dizdarevic discussed the activity of the nonaligned countries at the 39th session of the UN General Assembly and the coming ministerial meeting of the nonaligned countries in New York.

The European topics were also the subject of talks with the Polish minister. In all meetings, issues were also discussed that are on the agenda of this year's session of the UN General Assembly.

TRADE FIGURES SHOW SUCCESS OF CEMA COOPERATION

AU271822 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Sep 84 p 5

[B. Marijanac report]

[Summary] According to the data of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber, in the first 8 months of this year, Yugoslavia exported goods worth $2.83 billion to the CEMA member-countries and imported goods worth $2,522,000,000. This emans that our exports covered 112.5 percent of our imports from the CEMA member-countries. In the same 1983 period, our exports to these countries covered 101.1 percent of our imports. This shows that the positive experiences in our trade with the CEMA countries continue, due to the extremely flexible agreement signed in September 1964.

The principles on which this agreement is based have remained unchanged. What has changed is that the fields of cooperation have been expanded. The average annual increase in commodity trade is 16.1 percent, and in the past 20 years the volume of the trade has increased 20 times. The commodity trade with the CEMA member-countries accounts for 41 percent of overall Yugoslav foreign trade -- 45 percent in exports and 37 percent in imports. The overall commodity trade, also including services, has reached some $10 billion.

"Yugoslavia mainly imports raw materials, producer goods, and the like, while it exports to the CEMA member-countries equipment for the construction and food processing industries, hydropneumatics, and so forth.

"In order for cooperation to develop undisturbed on the basis of the agreement and respect for national interests, our representatives participate in the work of 23 of the 33 existing CEMA organs. In addition to commodity exchange, partners also cooperate in the field of science and technology -- geophysics, protection of the human environment, machine-building, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, and the like."

All tranactions are done on the basis of world prices. Transactions with the USSR, the CSSR, the GDR, and Mongolia are calculated in clearing, while trade with other CEMA member-countries -- Poland, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Cuba, and Vietnam -- is calculated is U.S. dollars.

In addition to successful cooperation, there are still many unutilized opportunities, particularly in the field of specialization and cooperation. The results achieved so far certainly represent a realistic basis for further developing relations, not only in trade exchange but also in the so-called higher forms of cooperation.

PARLIAMENTARY COOPERATION TALKS WITH CSSR END

LD271654 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Yugoslavia -- The delegationof the Federal Assembly, headed by Alois Indra, its chairman, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, paid homage today to the memory of Josip Broz Tito, the first president of Yugoslavia, by laying a bouquet of flowers on his grave in Belgrade. After that, final talks with the delegation of the Federal Assembly of Yugoslavia took place. The heads of the two delegations, Alois Indra and Dusan Alimpic, chairman of the SFRY Federal Assembly, positively assessed the visit of the Czechoslovak deputies as another significant contribution toward deepening all-round cooperation between the two countries and stressed the need to further extend this cooperation on a long-term basis. Alois Indra pointed to the open nature of the talks held by our delegation with the Yugoslav representatives and stressed that in the coming period the level of mutual information flow must be improved as a prerequisite for (?even more successful) cooperation. At the end of the talks in Belgrade the two sides expressed interest in further developing the good Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations.

SOFIA HISTORY ARTICLES 'IMPINGE' ON RELATIONS

AU271328 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 20 Sep 84 p 5

[Permanent correspondent Dusko Malevski report: "Another Attack by Sofia Historians"

[Excerpts] Sofia, September -- The headline is a forced allusion to the one which Bulgarian historian Kosta Tsurnushanov gave his article in the journal VOENO-ISTORICHESKI SBORNIK; his headline read "Another Forgery by Skopje Historians." Although it is a matter of personal polemics with Dr Slavko Dimovski on a specific subject, Tsurnushanov right at the beginning discloses his main aim: to once again present the most extremist Great Bulgarian theses about the Macedonian people, its history, and its language.

In his very second sentence, he lays his cards on the table and launches into an unscrupulous attack: "The authors (he means the authors of the collection of "Documents on the Struggle of the Macedonian People for Independence and National State") persistently and impudently strive to demonstrate what cannot be demonstrated: the existence of a separate Macedonian nation through the centuries..."

Another thing that is of interest to the Macedonian public is the opinion of Kosta Tsurnushanov about Macedonia and the Macedonian language. If one entered into discussions or polemics with him and countered his remarks about the "Skopje Serbian" language with remarks about "Sofia Russian," it would mean a descent to such a cultural and moral level and distillation of such malice, as he has been wallowing in. Regardless, this is superfluous and unnecessary; considering, however, that such articles are published on the pages of a journal whose masthead proclaims that it is published by "The Ministry of National Defense -- General Staff," they acquire another dimension which impinges on matters which are called Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations. This is something that is not necessary at all, particularly given the current attempts to improve mutual understanding and to establish the seeds of mutual trust.

ATTENDANCE AT 18 SEP LCY PRESIDIUM SESSION

AU252025 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1730 GMT on 18 September carries a 50-second video report on the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium held on that day, which discussed topical tasks in the LC's ideological struggle and the activity of individuals and groups from "antisocialist and antiself-management" positions.

The film clip shows that the following attended the session, sitting clockwise at the usual circular table: an unidentified man, Lieutenant Colonel Georgije Jovicic, Miljan Radovic, Vidoje Zarkovic, Kiro Hadzivasilev, Milan Pancevski, Trpe Jakovlevski, Bosko Krunic, Petar Matic, an unidentified man, Dobrivoje Vidic, Ivan Stambolic, Dragoslav Markovic, and, after several empty seats, Ali Sukrija and Dimce Belovski. Exact seating position of Milan Kucan, Mika Spiljak, and two unidentified men, is not determinable.

ATTENDANCE AT 19 SEP SFRY PRESIDENCY SESSION

AU271259 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1730 GMT on 19 September carries a 1-minute video report on the session of the SFRY Presidency on that day, chaired by Radovan Vlajkovic, which discussed Yugoslavia's international activity.

The film clip shows the following seating arrangement of leaders attending the session in the usual room and at the usual circular table, clockwise: SFRY Assembly President Dusan Alimpic, several positions not seen, Josip Vrhovec, Stane Dolanc, Branko Mikulic, an empty seat, Radovan Vlajkovic, Presidency Secretary Muhamed Berberovic, an unrecognizable person, an empty seat, Nikola Ljubicic, Sinan Hasani, three unknown men, Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic, and two empty seats.

GASI ON COMPLEX PROBLEM OF KOSOVO EMIGRATION

AU261553 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Sep 84 p 3

[M.D. report]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 23 Sep -- The 40th anniversary of the Fifth Kosovo-Metohija National-Liberation Shock Brigade has been marked -- Mladen Zakula, commander of the brigade, and Nebi Gasi, president of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo Presidency, spoke at the mass rally held at the Brotherhood and Unity Square at the center of Pristina.

"Following the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, which occurred from the postions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, organized socialist forces, headed by the LC, have been waging an intensive sociopolitical activity aimed at stabilizing the political-security situation in the province. Thanks to this activity, the situation has noticeably improved and one can say now that compared to the past, the situation is very stable," Nebi Gasi said.

Intensive Activity

"The enemy is still active through various illegal forms, writing slogans and pamphlets and spreading misinformation with a view to creating insecurity and disturbing relations among people and nationalities.

Although it has slowed considerably, the issue of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo is still one of the most complex, most difficult political problems of Kosovo. The solution of the problem demands an intensified and concrete activity on the part of all social subjects. Through direct activity on a broad front of the LC and all other self-managing and social subjects, especially those of Albanian nationality, in the struggle against all hostile activities and actions which exert pressure, threaten and jeopardize property and the personal security of citizens, one will create conditions for full stability, normalizing the situation, and returning international trust," Nebi Gasi said. "All this will have positive effects: curbing the process of emigration and creating conditions for the return to Kosovo of these who want to return. On the other hand, we can tell those who are emigrating or planning to emigrate, that, regard less of their reasons and other current difficulties, they are abandoning the front of the joint struggle of progressive forces for the full stabilization of the political-security situation in Kosovo."

DENKOV PRESENTS REPORT ON KOSOVO EMIGRATION

LD271515 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0931 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Sep (TANJUG) -- By presenting this report on the implementation of the conclusions adopted by the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Aseembly on 17 November 1982 in connection with pressure-induced emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, Boro Denkov, member of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], said at the beginning of his report, that the FEC is fulfilling its obligation to keep the assembly informed at regular intervals on the results achieved in organizing activities and implementing measures within the sphere of competence of the FEC and federal administration organs aimed at preventing pressures leading to emigration from Kosovo.

It is certain today, Denkov said, that the pressures aimed at inducing the non-Albanian population to emigrate from Kosovo are a means of realizing the irredentists' aims concerning an ethnically pure Kosovo and that they are a form of hostile activity in Kosovo. Consequently the discussion on the problem of emigration often develops into discussion on the political and security situation and discussion on the effectiveness of the organized socialist forces' measures and activities in Kosovo, in Serbia, and in Yugoslavia as a whole.

When we discuss the problem of pressure-induced emigration and strive to mobilize all of our society's forces in the struggle to eradicate these pressures, we are not motivated by altruism alone, though concern for people is one of our fundamental principles. We are equally, if not more worried by ideological and political aspects and the enemy's efforts to create an ethnically pure environment. In a multinational community phenomena of this kind can be harmful to all the nations and nationalities living in it unless stopped by energetic social action.

We are convinced that brotherhood and unity, equality and fellowship are the only way to the "unimpeded development of the whole of our socialist community and to the national, cultural and economic prosperity of every nation and nationality individually. Owing to this we have always been sensitive to any manifestation of any kind of nationalism and chauvinism and have energetically opposed it.

In connection with the pressures aimed at inducing Serbs and Montenegrins and members of other nations and nationalities from Kosovo, our clear judgment is that they are a product of Albanian irredentist nationalism, whose aim is to undermine our community's sovereignty and integrity and we consequently stress that there is no reason not to involve all the progressive forces of the Albanian nationality in Kosovo, as well as all of our nations and nationalities, in our struggle against Albanian nationalism. It goes without saying that everyone's primary task in this campaign is to struggle against manifestations of nationalism in their own environments.

Our future lies in fellowship, equality, brotherhood, and unity and not in isolating ourselves within nationally pure environments and behind national exclusiveness. This is why our attitude to pressures aimed at inducing the non-Albanian population to emigrate from Kosovo must stem from our firm orientation toward struggling with all the political, ideological and legal means at our disposal against the concept according to which the communities of peoples of different national identities who have been brought together by history to live in the same area should be formed by means of coercion on a national and ethnic basis. Because only one step separates pressures and coercion -- unless they are stopped by the energetic action of the progressive forces of society -- from genocide as the most "effective" means of achieving the aims of the darkest nationalist and racist forces known to history; and history, especially that of World War II, and the present Near Eastern, Palestinian and South African reality provide a frightening reminder, especially to small peoples, of what follows if the criteria of the fascist-racist philosophy on ethnic purification of individual environments happen to prevail.

This is why we must use history and certain tragic phenomena in this field in the present-day world as a warning for the future.

The second observation applies to the basic task of this report, which is to point out the activity of the FEC and federal administration organs in the sphere of preventing the irredentist and national pressures aimed at achieving the emigration of non-Albanian population from Kosovo, but it does not apply to the total migratory movements in the province. It is not disputed that a part of the emigration takes place for economic, social, and family reasons. Such population movements are natural and they are an integral part of our policy of strengthening the democratic rights and freedom of our working people and citizens.

However, this does not absolve us of the responsibility for having to energetically devote ourselves today to the problem of pressure-induced emigration, because if we do not succeed in protecting ourselves as a society from nationalist pressures aimed at creating ethnically pure environments, then pressures aimed at achieving such a nationalist aim will also emerge in conditions of stabilized economy and expanded and strengthened base of labor and life and will be certain to generate the same or similar results there with regard to emigration as well.

Activities of all social subjects at all levels of social organization from the municipality to the federation have been stepped up during the reviewed period. Our organized sociopolitical action is gaining in breadth and depth and is increasingly becoming one of the priority tasks of all organized socialist forces and especially of the sociopolitical organizations in the Province of Kosovo, of the provincial assembly, the executive council and the provincial administrative organs. In the Socialist Republic of Serbia there is a greater preoccupation with problems of pressure-induced emigration from municipalities with nationally mixed populations in the south of the republic.

However, the view still prevails that pressure-induced emigration is a problem of Kosovo, Serbia, and the federation.

It is undeniable that the main burden of the struggle against nationalist pressures falls on Communists and working people and citizens of Kosovo, on their sociopolitical, social, self-managing, and state organs and organizations, but the effect of this struggle depends to a great extent also on the attitude adopted by the entire community toward this question and its numerous and complex aspects.

Organized sociopolitical activity in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is yielding positive results and the political and security conditions in Kosovo are improving. This is a basic trend which is gaining strength, though the activities of the nationalists and irredentists, now adapted to the new circumstances, continue at the same time; but unlike what happened in 1981 the initiative is now with the organized socialist forces.

The appropriate social and state organs receive much assistance in uncovering hostile activities from the working people and citizens who are increasingly convinced that nationalism slows down the process of realizing Albanian nationhood as an equal social subject in our community. Thus 10 irredentist groups were uncovered in 1983, criminal proceedings were instituted against 126 persons, and 372 persons were dealt with by magistrates.

Albanian nationalists and irredentists continue to exert pressures aimed at making the non-Albanian population emigrate from Kosovo. Pressures continue to manifest themselves in such forms as physical attacks, rape, threats, insults, desecration of graves and monuments, arson, and other forms of damage to property and so forth.

A new form of economic pressure aimed at encouraging emigration also manifested itself during this period. The organs who monitor the problems of emigration have come to know that the collection of funds for purchasing real estate owned by Serbs and Montenegrins is being advocated on a nationalist basis. The appropriate organs are monitoring this phenomenon and are trying to throw more light on it, but a pointer to what is going on is provided by notable examples of unusually high prices being paid to buy real estate owned by Serbs and Montenegrins, which has the same effect as far as emigration is concerned. This phenomenon was also spotted by a group of Federal Chamber delegates who visited Kosovo early this month.

In the report on this visit it is noted that Albanians themselves are striving to prevent this kind of real estate trade. However, the essential point now is that these problems should not remain the concern of internal affairs organs alone, because these questions affect numerous tasks in the sphere of land policy, taxation policy, and so forth and in itself imposes the need for a more thorough analysis of our agrarian and taxation policies and possible additions to them and for a more responsible attitude by the property law, judicial and taxation organs, and agricultural organizations of associated labor.

By means of political and legal measures, Denkov said, we have succeeded to the greatest possible extent in eliminating the crudest methods of making people emigrate. However, pressures are becoming more sophisticated, better disguised, and more subtle. Efforts continue to create the atmosphere of mistrust, insecurity, uneasiness, and fear. I think that this is the crucial question of the present state of affairs in Kosovo. It is most likely that the confidence and feeling of security in our working people and citizens, members of all the nationalities, will grow stronger to an extent which strengthens respect for the Constitution and for the law, and increases the feeling of responsibility of the organs of state. However, trust also has to be achieved in the actual relations between people and this makes all the more important the duty of all subjects of our political system to create the conditions needed for the working people of the country as a whole to be associated on the basis of their class interests and tasks and not to allow any partial national-egoistic interests to divide the working class.

This trust and these ties based on common destiny are certain to be reflected in and have a positive effect on the overall social climate in Kosovo and they will join to form a basic factor preventing the activity of the internal and external enemies. This is why we must accept the problems of Kosovo as a universal warning and as one of the criteria for regularizing general relations in our society.

The overall state of affairs in Kosovo has undergone major positive changes over the past 3 years. The working class and working people, headed by the LC, have been the basic social force conducting the organized social action aimed at defeating the counterrevolutionary forces and exposing their hostile counterrevolutionary ideology. In this struggle the working class and working people of Kosovo have enjoyed lasting support and help from the whole of our community. All this has deeply reduced the room and possibility for the enemy's activity. Open activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism has been stopped and suppressed by means of political action and legal and other measures. A significant contribution to this struggle has also been made by the appropriate state organs which had to find, in the course of events, how best to carry out major tasks in exceptionally complex conditions. This process of developing the ability to apply the law and regulations strictly must be still further intensified. Changes in the additions to federal, republican, and provincial laws and regulations and intensification of the constitutional and legal responsibility of the state organs will increasingly reduce the room for the enemy's activity and create room for overcoming and eliminating the consequences of counterrevolutionary activities from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

While judging that significant results have been achieved in increasing respect for the Constitution and the law we nevertheless point to the need to accelerate efforts in the field of cadre, material-technical, ideopolitical, vocational, and organizational preparation of administrative organs in the municipalities and in the province for the more successful and consistent realization of the tasks defined by the Constitution and the law. This kind of orientation creates conditions not only for the suppression of pressures aimed at making Serbs, Montenegrins, and others emigrate from Kosovo, but also for adopting all-embracing self-managing, political and other measures needed to stop every concrete case of emigration and ensure the conditions necessary for the return of families and individuals who have emigrated from Kosovo. This will create a more favorable social climate needed for the freer movement of skilled labor required by the increasingly modern economy and by the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosov, Denkov said in conclusion.

DRAGOSAVAC ON CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS, LIMITS

AU201421 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Sep 84 p 3

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 13 Sep (TANJUG) -- Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks in Zagreb today with members of the political aktiv of the Maksimir Commune, which has 185 basic organizations of the LC with 6,500 LC members.

Among other things, Dr Dusan Dragosavac mentioned the past religious celebrations that were held in Jasenovac and in Marija Bistrica, emphasizing that they were partially within religious limits, but that, nevertheless, there were attempts at political partnership. We cannot allow the church, Dragosavac said, to mix in our national relations; it must behave in confromity with constitutional orientations and move within religious limits.

JOINT LCY COMMISSIONS DEBATE PROPOSED CONCLUSIONS

LD262222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1514 GMT 26 Sep 84

["Action Instead of Words" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Sep (TANJUG) -- The debate so far on the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session has clearly shown that LC members as well as the broader political public, demand a more energetic political action in order to more quickly overcome difficulties. Special efforts should therefore be made to translate all proposals and suggestions into program orientations in order to rid ourselves in this connection of generalities and verbalism. In this way the disharmony between LC orientations and practice, which is burdened by inconsistencies and weakening of responsibility, will be removed.

This was stressed at a joint session today of the LCY Central Committee Commission for the Development of the LC and Cadre Policy and for Ideological and Theoretical Work in the LC which debated the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee Plenum. Any further delay of the action aimed at changing the situation, Vojo Srzentic observed in summarizing the course of the all-party debate so far, would lead to making the difficulties even worse. On the other hand, a well waged and organized action by Communists will be the most efficient weapon in the struggle against various antiself-managing forces and antisocialist tendencies and phenomena, as well as attempts to devalue the role of the LC.

Vlado Sultanovic presented a review of the debate waged thus far in the party organizations of Bosnia-Hercegovina, stressing that problems are openly discussed. In this context, class issues predominate but there are also cases of understanding problems better than finding solutions. Ultraradical and dogmatic attitudes emerge in some areas and introduce confusion. Vojan Rus proposed that particular attention should be paid during the debate to the phenomenon of strengthening bureaucracy which is often cleverly hidden behind self-management. True it is not united, but it exists everywhere and its activity is destructive.

The double standards of a Communist with regard to "his own" and "somebody else's" nationalism is incomprehensible, Dusan Popovic said and stressed that Communists usually describe their own nationalism as less dangerous. In a multinational socialist community, we must part ways with those who want to legalize as normal and democratic the allowing of nationalists to act freely and accepting of them as partners. Stressing that nationalism is the backbone of all antiself-managing forces, Popovic demanded that LC ideopolitical action should be directed against such phenomena in every environment, particularly because the opposition forces have expanded their influence on the press, public platforms, and significant cultural institutions. With a practicist and opportunistic-liberalist attitude to the activity of the spiritual counterrevolution, we are undermining the identity and creative energy of our revolution and thus slowing down the trends toward economic stabilization, Popovic noted.

Radenko Puzovic opposed the constant repetition of our weaknesses and mistakes because all this is known. Everything which is not right should be changed, he said, and it is particularly significant to implement that which has been agreed upon. He proposed that greater attention should be paid to the LCY Central Committee's role. Miroslav Georgijevski spoke in picturesque terms about what is happening in our political life. We play a kind of "table-tennis," he added because the conclusions come from "above" and then the "grass roots" report: We have accepted everything. Such work does not lead to anything nor do the general words by individuals, "subscribed" and almost professional debate speakers.

There are indications that this is precisely the way in which the proposed conclusions of the 13th plenum are being discussed in some environments, Georgijevski said.

Miha Ravnik held the same view when he (?spoke of) freedom of all those who are not mature enough to be in this organization. (?He said) the door should be open to all those who are ready to work:

In Dobrivoje Vidic's view, the most important thing to do now is to concentrate all forces on the key tasks: economic stabilization, implementation of SAWPY's constitutional role, development of democracy and of self-management. Top political leaderships, both of the country as a whole and in the republics and provinces, must specify their tasks. This is what the "grass roots" demand, Vidic added, and this demand is justified. Vidic said that our strategic directions are clear but that we lack action. For instance, we have been saying for years that the SAWPY is not what it should be but that nothing has been done to change the situation. A similar case is social policy, because it too is not being properly pursued. It is a sorry state of affairs that after 40 years of freedom we still have so many social differences. We must at long last find a solution for this omission, as well as for all the omissions which we have noted.

Vidic then went on to say that it is no longer permissible to neglect responsibility because in this way weaknesses are acumulating and this makes the activity of the LC's enemies easier. We also stop at principles when it comes to the right of the working class to be the master of its surplus value. Lastly, it should be said specifically who is against this, who makes it possible for the "state" to dispose of income. Instead of practical moves, the strength of the state machinery and bureaucracy is being extolled and this discourages those who would fight for their constitutional rights, Dobrivoje Vidic said.

Finally, what is left of the declared democratic centralism in the LC should be ascertained because what we witness now is the penetration of consensus democracy, Fuad Muhic said. Metodije Petrovski advocated a final settling of accounts with informal groups, and Savo Sekeric advocated a final settling with opportunism in the LC.

LCY'S BELOVSKI VIEWS ATTITUDE TOWARD JOURNALISM

AU262011 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1760, 23 Sep 84 pp 46-48

[Article by Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium: "Foreign Policy and the Public: According to One's Own Assessment"]

[Excerpts] It is quite certain that our foreign political journalism does not always maintain the necessary equilibrium between the necessity that SFRY citizens should be fully acquainted with the views and findings of all the world's press on the one hand, and a critical assessment of the quantity and volume of information and articles which we carry and convey, on the other. It is correct to say that insufficient account is taken of ideopolitical opportunists. We have become too open to commercialization, and sometimes we lack resistance to foreign propaganda. We also witness some omissions, in the proper sense of the word, when it is a matter of relations toward one state or another, or toward one or another head of government or state.

All this makes us speak with full justification about the errors and omissions in our foreign political journalism, but these omissions must in no case obscure our elementary and fundamental assessment that positive achievements have been made in following international developments and informing the Yugoslav and world public.

It would certainly be wrong if our assessments of how the Yugoslav press writes on international developments and on other states and movements were based on what other governments, embassies, or attaches observe or on what protests they lodge.

We should jealously preserve and defend our acquired right to openly and objectively inform our public and citizens -- who politically are highly aware -- about the development of international relations, about individual countries, and particularly about the problems of internal development and foreign political activities of all the countries. Of course, our approach in critical reporting on the internal development of various countries or on their international behavior must be based on our ideopolitical positions, and not on foreign influences. It is important to bear this in mind because for many years we put outselves in a situation in which we did not say a single critical word about the countries with which we have friendly relations, and in which we avoided the existence of problems and did not report on existing difficulties. In this way great lacunas were created in the perception of the Yugoslav public and Yugoslav citizens, which led to difficulties in comprehending subsequent events, displaying our uncritical writing and reporting.

On our part, we do not deny the right of any partner to comprehensively follow our development, to perceive our successes as well as our difficulties, and to analyze our overall situation. We cannot be changed by the many who express solicitous care for the fate of Yugoslavia whenever there is a political or administrative settling of accounts by our society and system with the protagonists of anticonstitutional activities in our country. It is not the first time that we face foreign propaganda. We have been exposed to various pressures on several occasions. We have become accustomed to them, we have gained great experience, and we have drawn the respective lessons.

It cannot be expected that everybody in the world will always write and report on us positively. Even now we encounter critical and speculative articles, and even pronouncedly hostile approaches. However, we must accept this more calmly and composedly. There is no place and no reason for getting exceptionally excited about it, and even less for dramatizing the situation.

The existing alienation of journalism from the policy formulation process presents a wide scope of errors and omissions. One thinks that everything is in order if one speaks the truth. However, one must also bear in mind the international conditions and especially the class revolutionary and national interests of our country. Telling the truth about others cannot be an end in itself, and cannot be devoid of a feeling for the possible consequences for the class revolutionary and national interests of the country. Where these matters are insufficiently taken into account the biggest mistakes are made. An administrative sermon or regulation is not sufficient here because this can lead to restrictions and censorship. What is involved here is the necessary ideopolitical maturity and a feeling of journalistic self-responsibility and patriotism and their service to the revolution and social progress.

It goes without saying that we cannot separate the activity of Yugoslav journalism in the field of international relations from our own internal ideopolitical trends, our difficulties, straying, and lagging. All this is reflected and must be reflected in the substance, approaches, and emphases of Yugoslav journalistic activity in this field. We must oppose our own egoism and technocratic approaches. Yugoslav foreign policy has always been marked by a principled attitude and dignity, even at the expense of sacrifices. This has developed its authority. Accordingly, the material interest cannot be above the class-revolutionary and overall national interest.

Right to Differences.

In the field of politics we should strive toward a legalization of differences with partners. Thus, we will also make the work of our journalism easier. To differ in views andpositions, something natural and understandable in view of the differences in social systems, ideology, and international positions, does not mean to be an opponent. It means even less that we are a priori against this or that country with which we differ. No interstate dramas should be made from the existence of differences, but rather one should make efforts to achieve mutual respect for the right to a diversity of views and positions.

Everything that is publicly said in our country is not and must not always be the position of the government and the state. Our foreign partners should understand and accept this situation in our sociopolitical system. We must get them used to the fact that a view publicly set forth by journalists, sociopolitical elements, the Socialist Alliance, the trade unions, the youth organization, the League for Peace, and even the LCY, does not always and in everything have to coincide with the view of the government and the state, and that every public statement cannot and should not be interpreted as an official view.

The relations between our newspaper and news agency reporters from abroad and our diplomatic-consular missions should be relations of cooperation, and not such as to bring journalists under control and patronage. The thesis, according to which our diplomatic-consular missions, certainly not all of them, could be considered more competent than a number of our prominent and highly qualified journalists, is not acceptable.

We should also take into account another thing. Generalized categories "the West" and "the East," as synonyms for one or the other political entity, very frequently appear in our foreign political journalism. No matter how much we say that we are against bloc approaches, nonetheless, we have difficulty in freeing ourselves of a terminology that leads us, via facts, to accepting categories that are alien to us. [sentence as published] Nowadays, it is increasingly difficult to speak about the West as an entity or the East as an entity. It is even less possible to speak about a unity or even a uniformity of positions. The military-political blocs are no longer what they used to be, and the existing diversity and contradiction of interests influence the overall relations in the groups, as well as their positions on many world problems.

It is necessary to enable journalists and all subjects in the information media to participate actively and directly in the processes of decisionmaking. Two things are vital in this connection: to open up sources of information, and to create direct and creative communication with journalists. Thus, the proponents of politics would enable journalists to be informed of the conditions and reasons for adopting certain decisions and positions.

More Calmness

People from abroad notice that the Yugoslavs hold the blackest and the most pessimistic views on the development of international relations, as well as on the current problems and dangers of world peace. It appears that in our country we view the world situation in the most dramatic way, as if a world nuclear catastrophe will break out tomorrow. One must not underrate the existing danger and justified concern, but other people in the world are somehow calmer in this respect. Every shot is not another world war, neither is every sharp word from one or another bloc center a declaration of world war.

Do we not scare our own people too much, who need motivation and prospects for efforts and sacrifices to overcome the difficulties that we as a society and community are facing? A daily repetition of the most pessimistic assessments and overemphasis of the existing dangers has a frightening effect and provokes a measure of psychological instability.

Finally, a few words on the topic of socializing foreign policy. What do we really understand under this? I am afraid that in this field we do not have a sufficiently sure step, although we include this issue at the end of all our resolutions on foreign policy.

The socialization of foreign policy primarily means a broadening of the scope for the working people's participation and influence in this field, in accordance with the principles of the socialist self-managing system. It goes without saying that this does not imply an abdication of the constitutional responsibility of the state and social subjects, but at the same time, it also does not mean the maintenance of monopoly and isolation. The process of formulating policy must be broader and more embracing and must rely on the country's intellectual and scientific potential, so that the working people's views are more directly heard, as well as a critical word on this or that problem. Every publicly expressed critical word must not mean disagreement with our fundamental orientations. It is necessary to abandon the existing taboos.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY RELEASES OFFICIALS FROM DUTIES

LD262216 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1250 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Pristina, 26 Sep (TANJUG) -- At their joint session today the delegates of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo released Kolj Siroka from his function as member of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo Presidency because of his recent election as member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium.

The delegates also accepted the resignation of Ismail Berisa as member of the provincial executive council. Berisa was also relieved of his office of chairman of the provincial committee for information. Ismail Berisa's resignation and the fact that he was relieved of his duty are subsequent to his receiving a party caution as a result of his going to express condolences in connection with the death of a relative of his in the village of Junik near Decani. His dead relative's daughter had been a member of an irredentist organization.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL CHANGES -- Belgrade: At the Palace of the Federation yesterday, Radovan Vlajkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, received Horst Grabert, FRG ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the SFRY, prior to the latter's departure from our country. On this occasion, Vice President Vlajkovic presented the Order of Yugoslav Flag With Ribbon to Ambassador Grabert, which the SFRY Presidency bestowed upon him. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Sep 84 p 6 AU] -- Ivan Kojic, counselor in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Nicaragua. [Summary] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Sep 84 p 7 AU] -- Belgrade, 27 Sep (TANJUG) -- By decree of the SFRY Presidency, Slavoljub Aleksic, heretofore head of administration in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the Republic of Uganda. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1810 GMT 26 Sep 84 LD]